"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsident of THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

CIPATION OF WHE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers

of CONGRESS extend to interference with the institution of alavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WRICH IT CAN BE INTERPRED

with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to comy on the war, and Must canny if on, Ac-

conding to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-sipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

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at too;

our latter's biogra-hich he appears as England system of h based on that sys-all his children in irst educated son, ed two volumes to to 'the principles heory of infant pre-which he and all ur arguments, have which he and all ur arguments, have has published two of theology based are contrary both to Then our younger or, has rejected the whole system based issued a volume re-yof the atonement attaining infant pre-ain the theology of

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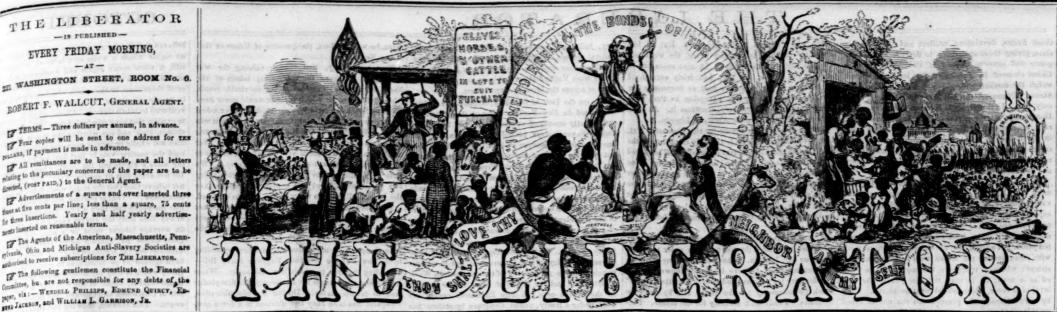
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tay of this association, Dr. R. F. Stevens, stated in June last to a reliable witness, whose testimony has



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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nests inserted on reasonable terms.

-AT-

THE GREAT WESTERN CONSPIRACY. Official Exposition by Judge Advocate Gen. Holt.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS ! Hatery of the Secret Orders of the Golden Circle, Amer ican Knights, and the Sons of Liberty. VALLANDIGHAM PRIME COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF JUDASES.

As Overchelming Mass of Testimony from Members o the Order, Soldiers, and Government Detectives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1864. Em. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sin: Having been instructed by you to prepare detailed report upon the mass of testimony furnished ne from different sources in regard to the secret as necisions and conspiracies against the Government formed principally in the Western States, by trai-ters and dialoyal persons, I have now the honor to During more than a year past, it has been gener-

During more than a year past, it has been generally known to our military authorities that a secret treasonable organization, affiliated with the Southern rebellion, and chiefly military in its character, has been rapidly extending itself throughout the West. A variety of agencies, which will be specifiel berein, have been employed, and 'successfully, to accertain its nature and extent, as well as its aims and its results; and, as this investigation has led to the arrest, in several States, of a number of its promment members as dangerous enemies to their country, it has been deemed proper to set forth in full the acts this been deemed proper to set forth in full the acts and purposes of this organization, and thus to make known to the community at large its intensely trea-mable and revolutionary spirit.

The subject will be presented under the following

I. Its origin, history, names, &c. Its organization and officers. III. Its extent and numbers.

. Its armed force. Its ritual, oaths, and interior forms.

VI. Its written principles.
VII. Its specific purposes and operations.
VIII. The witnesses and their testimony.

L-ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES, ETC.

This secret association first developed itself in the West in the year 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist. Originally known in certain localities mthe "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Hoser," or the "Circle" or "Knights of the Mighty Hon," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply an inspiration of the rebel-lon, being little other than an extension among the disoral and disaffected at the North of the associaton of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

During the summer and fall of 1863, the Order, toth at the North and South, underwent some modifeations, as well as a change of name. In conse-quence of a partial exposure which had been made of the signs and secret forms of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Sterling Price had instituted as its Necessor in Missouri a secret political association which he called the "Corps de Belgique" or "South en League;" his principal coadjutor being Charles L Huat, of St. Louis, then Belgian Consul at that city, but whose exequatur was subsequently revoked by the President on account of his disloyal practices. The special object of the Corps de Belgique appears to have been to unite the rebel sympathizers of Mis som, with a view to their taking up arms and joining Price upon his proposed grand invasion of that Saze, and to their recruiting for his army in the in-

Meanwhile, also, there had been instituted at the brain the autumn of 1863, by sundry disloyal per-ma, prominent among whom were Vallandigham ad P. C. Wright, of New York, a secret order, intraded to be general throughout the country, and aming at an extended influence and power, and at are positive results than its predecessor, and which has termed, and has since been widely known as the 0.4 K., or "Order of American Knights."

The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson, Provot Marshal General of the Department of Missian in the Colonel Sanderson, or the colonel Sanderson, but the colonel Sanderson, but the colonel Sanderson is the colonel Sanderson of the colonel Sanders

sure, in his official report upon the progress of the order, that it was founded by Vallandigham during his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis, and other prominent traitors. It is, included the bases of the deed, the boast of the order in Indiana and elsewhere that its "ritual" came direct from Davis himself; and Mary Ann Pitman, formerly attached to the tommand of the rebel Forrest, and a most intelligent vibes, whose testimony will be hereafter referred to states positively that Davis is a member of the

Upon the institution of the principal organiza-ia,, it is represented that the "Corps de Belgique" was modified by Price, and became a Southern sec-tion of the O. A. K., and that the new name was gen-erally adopted for the order, both at the North and South.

The secret signs and character of the order having As scret signs and character of the order naving become known to our military authorities, further addications in the ritual and forms were introduced, as its name was finally changed to that of the O. S. L., or "Order of the Sons of Liberty," or the "Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty." These latter thanges are represented to have been first instituted, as the new ritual compiled, in the State of Indiana in May last, but the new rame was at once generally is May last, but the new name was at once generally signed throughout the West, though in some localita the association is still better known as the "Order of American Knights."

Menwhile, also, the order has received certain held designations. In parts of Illipois it has been

action wile, also, the order has received certain mal designations. In parts of Illinois it has been alled at times the "Peace Organization," in Kendary the "Star Organization," and in Missouri as he "American Organization; "these, however, being apparently names used outside of the lodges of he order. Its members have also been familiarly degrated as "Butternuts" by the country people dilinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and its separate lodges have also frequently received titles intended for the hamos, Indiana, and Ohio, and its separate louges hate also frequently received titles intended for the public ear; that in Chicago, for instance, being term of by its members the "Democratic Invincible Club," that is Louisville the "Democratic Reading Room,"

and observation as the Morth, the secret political association, known as the "McClellan Minute Guard" would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having sibilaritally, the abitatically the same objects, to be accomplished, boserer, by means expressly suited to the localities in which it is established. For, as the Chief Secretary of this

one year, at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council, which is made up of the grand commanders of the several States, ex officio, and two delegates elected from each State in which the order is established.

2. The government of the order in a State is vested in a Grand Council, the officers of which are a Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and a certain number of Major Generals, or one for each Military District. These officers also are elected annually by "representatives" from the County Temples, each Temple being entitled to two representatives, and one additional for each thousand members. This

body of representatives is also invested with certain legislative functions.

3. The Parent Temple is the organization of the order for a county, each Temple being formally instituted by authority of the Supreme Council, or of the Grand Council or Grand Commander of the State.

Grand Council or Grand Commander of the State. By the same authority, or by that of the officers of the Parent Temple, branch or subordinate temples may be established for townships in the county.

But the strength and significance of this organization lie in its military character. The secret constitution of the Supreme Council provides that the Supreme Commander "shall be commander-in-chief of all military forces belonging to the order in the various States when called into actual service;" and further, that the Grand Commanders "shall be commanders-in-chief of the military forces of their respective States." in-chief of the military forces of their respective States."
Subordinate to the Grand Commander in the State are the "Major Generals," each of whom commands his separate district and army. In Indiana, the Major Generals are four in number. In Illinois, where the organization of the Order is considered agest togets the maples is each Congressional Dismost perfect, the members in each Congressional District compose a "brigade," which is commanded by a "Brigadier General." The members of each county constitute a "regiment," with a "colonel," in com-mand, and those of each township form a "compa-

riors is enjoined.

The first "Supreme Commander" of the order was P. C. Wright, of New York, editor of the New York Neezs, who was, in May last, placed in arrest and confined in Fort Lafayette. His successor in office was Vallandigham, who was elected at the annual meeting of the Supreme Caupail in February nual meeting of the Supreme Council in February last. Robert Holloway, of Illinois, is represented to have acted as Lieutenant General, or Deputy Supreme Commander, during the absence of Vallan-digham from the country. The Secretary of State chosen at the last election was Dr. Massey, of Ohio.

chosen at the last election was Dr. Massey, of Ohio. In Missouri, the principal officers were Charles L. Hunt, grand commander, Charles E. Dunn, deputy grand commander, and Green B. Smith, grand secretary. Since the arrest of these three persons, (all of whom have made confessions, which will be presently alluded to.) James A. Barrett has, as it is understood, officiated as grand commander. He is stated to occupy also the position of chief of staff to

the Supreme Commander.

The Grand Commander in Indiana, H. H. Dodd, has just been tried at Indianapolis by a military commission for "conspiracy against the Government," "violation of the laws of war," and other charges. The Deputy Grand Commander in that State is
Horace Heffren, and the Grand Secretary, W. M.
Harrison. The Major Generals are W. A. Bowles,
John C. Walker, L. P. Milligan, and Andrew
Humphreys. Among the other leading members of
the order in that State are Dr. Athon, State Secre-

fully acquainted with the true character and inten-tion of the order might well suppose that, in desig-nating its officers by high military titles, and in imi-nating in its organization that established in our ar-claimed by its members to be unusually well-armed

been furnished, "those who represent the McClellan mies, it was designed merely to render itself more interest are compelled to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure the popular sentition of the war, in order to secure the war and the war and the war and the war and the war It is organization and officers."

From printed copies, heretofore seized by the Government, of the constitutions of the Supreme Council, Grand Council, and County Parent Temples, respectively, of the Order of Sons of Liberty, in connection with other and abundant testimony, the organization of the order, in its latest form, is ascertained to be as follows:

1. The government of the order throughout the United States is vested in a supreme council, of which the officers are a Supreme Commander, Secretary of State, and Treasurer. These officers are elected for one year, at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council, which is made and the supreme council. The supreme council, of which is a supreme council,

III .- ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.

The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the order are numerously scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established, to a less extent in Mishian and the other Western States, as tent, in Michigan and the other Western States, as well as in New York, and also in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Tennessee. Dodd, the Grand Commander of Indiana, in an address to the members of that State in February last, claims that af the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council, (in February, 1865.) every State in the Union will be represented, and adds, "this is the first and only true national organization the Democratic and Conservative men of the country have ever attempted." A provision made in the Consti-tution of the Council for a representation from the Territories shows, indeed, that the widest extension

of the order is contemplated.

In the States first mentioned, the order is most strongly centred at the following places, where are situated its principal "temples." In Indiana, at Indianapolis and Vincennes; in Illinois, at Chicago, Springfield, and Quincy (a large proportion of the lodges in and about the latter place having been founded by the notorious guerrilla chief, Jackman;) in Ohio, the contract of the place and in Hamiltonian in the contract of the place and in Hamiltonian in the contract of the in Ohio, at Cincinnati, Dayton, and in Hamilton county (which is proudly termed by members "the South Carolina of the North"); in Missouri, at St. Louis; in Kentucky, at Louisville; and in Michigan, at Detroit (whence communication was freely had by the leaders of the order with Vallandigham during his banishment, either by letters addressed to him through two prominent citizens and members of the order, or by personal interviews at Windsor, C. W.) It is to be added that the regular places of meeting, as well as the principal rendez yous and haunts of the members in these and les important places, are generally well known to the

mand, and those of each township form a "company." A somewhat similar system prevails in Indiana, where also each company is divided into "squads," the act with its chief—an arrangement intended to facilitate the guerrilla mode of warfare in case of a general outbreak or local disorder.

The "McClellan Minute Guard," as appears from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary in New York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each election district, ten of which constitute a "brigade," with a "brigadier general" at its head. The whole is placed under the authority of a "commander-in-chief." A strict obedience on the part of members to the orders of their superiors is enjoined.

Indiana, "mportant places, are generally well known to the Government.

The actual numbers of the order have, it is believed, never been officially reported, and cannot, therefore, be accurately ascertained. Various estimates have been made by leading members, some of which are no doubt considerably exaggerated. It has been asserted by delegates to the Supreme Council of February last, that the number was there represented to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000; but Vallandigham, in his speech last summer at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at 500,000, which is probably much nearer the true total. The number of its officers. Thus, the force of the order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000: in Illipois, from members in the several States has been differently estimated in the reports and statements of its officers. Thus, the force of the order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000; in Illinois, from 100,000 to 140,000; in Ohio, from 80,000 to 108,000; in Kentucky, from 40,000 to 70,000; in Missouri, from 20,000 to 40,000; and in Michigan and New York, about 20,000 each. Its representation in the other States above mentioned does not specifically appear from the testimony; but, allowing for every exaggeration in the figures reported, they may be deemed to present a tolerably faithful view of what, at least, is regarded by the order as its true force in

the States designated.

It is to be noted that the order, or its counterpart is probably much more widely extended at the Sout even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the rebel army are represented by most reliable witnesses to be members. In Ken-tucky and Missouri, the order has not hesitated to admit as members not only officers of that army but also a considerable number of guerrillas, a class who might be supposed to appreciate most readily its aims and purposes. It is fully shown that as lately as in July last several of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Dr. Kalfus, in Ken-

IV .-- ITS ARMED FORCE.

Humphreys. Among the other leading members of the order in that State are Dr. Athon, State Secretary, and Joseph Ristine, State Auditor.

The Grand Commander in Illinois is — Judd, of Lewiston; and B. B. Piper, of Springfield, who is entitled "Grand Missionary" of the State, and designated also as a member of Vallandigham's staff, is one of the most active members, having been busily engaged throughout the summer in establishing temples and initiating members.

In Kentucky, Judge Bullitt, of the Court of Appeals, is grand commander, and with Dr. U. F. Kaifus and W. R. Thomas, jailor in Louisville, two other of the most prominent members, has been arrested and confined by the military authorities. In New York, Dr. R. F. Stevens, the chief secretary of the McClellan Minute Guard, is the most active ostensible representative of the secret order.

York, Dr. R. F. Stevens, the chief secretary of the McClellan Minute Guard, is the most active ostensible representative of the secret order.

The greater part of the chief and subordinate officers of the order and its branches, as well as the principal members thereof, are known to the Government, and, where not already arrested, may regard themselves as under a constant military surveillance. So complete has been the exposure of this secret league that, bowever frequently the conspirators may change its name, forms, passwords, and signals, its true purposes and operations cannot longer be concealed from the military authorities.

It is to be remarked that the Supreme Council of the Order, which annually meets on February 22d, convened this year at New York city, and a special meeting was then appointed to be held at Chicago, on July 1, or just prior to the day then fixed for the convention of the Democratic party. This convenion having been postponed to August 29, the special meeting of the Sopreme Council was also postponed to August 27, at the same place, and was duly convened accordingly. It will be remembered that a leading member of the convention, in the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approving at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiment and projects of the convention.

It may be observed in conclusion, that one not fully acquainted with the true character and intention of the Order might well suppose that, in design of the lodge and its members.

with revolvers, carbines, &c.; but it is in regard to arming of the order in Indiana that the principal statistics have been presented, and these may serve to illustrate the system which has probably been pursued in most of the States. One intelligent witness, who has been a member of the order, estimates that in March last there were in possession of the order in that State 6,000 muskets and 60,000 revolvers, beside private arms. Another member testifies that at a single lodge meeting of two hundred and fifty-two persons, which he attended early in the present year, the sum of \$4,000 was subscribed for arms. Other members present statements in regard to the number of arms in their respective counties, and all agree in representing that these have been constantly forwarded from Indianapolis into the interior. Beck & Brothers is designated as the firm in that city to which most of the arms were consigned. These were shipped principally from the East; some packages, however, were sent from Cincinnati, and some from Kentucky, and the boxes were generally marked "pick-axes," "hardware," "nails," "household goods," &c.

General Carrington estimates that in February and March last nearly 30,000 guns and revolvers en-

General Carrington estimates that in February and March last nearly 30,000 guns and revolvers enand March last nearly 30,000 gons and revolvers entered the State, and this estimate is based upon an actual inspection of invoices. The true number introduced was therefore probably considerably greater. That officer adds that on the day on which the sale of arms was stopped by his order, in Indianapolis, nearly 1,000 additional revolvers had been contracted for, and that the trade could not supply the demand. He further reports that after the introduction of arms into the Department of the North had been prohibited in General Orders of March last, a seizure was made by the Government of a large quantity of revolvers and 135,000 rounds of ammonition, which had been shipped to the firm in Indianapolis of which H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander, was a member; that other arms about to be shipped to the same destination were seized in New York city, and that all these were claimed as the York city, and that all these were claimed as the have not only refused to give any information private property of John C. Walker, one of the in regard to its character, but have denied that

which have been made to place the order upon a war footing and prepare it for aggressive movements. But, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth, and with considerable success, These declarations, which are most important a

seized in the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., at Terre Haute, and a large number of rituals of the O. S. L., together with copies of the constitutions of the councils, &c., already referred to, were found in the building at Indianapolis, occupied by Dodd, the Grand Commander of Indiana, as had been indicated by the Government witness and detective, Stidger. Copies were also discovered at Louisville, at the residence of Dr. Kalfus, concealed within the mattress of his bed, where, also, Stidger had assertained that they were kept.

instrument.

The oath which is administered upon the intromajor generals of the order in Indiana, and were they were members, or even that they knew represented to have been "purchased for a few of its existence. A conspicuous instance of this friends." It is to be added that at the office of Hon.

D. W. Voorhees, M. C., at Terre Haute, were dissections of the order in Missouri, eovered letters which disclosed a correspondence who, upon their first examination under oath, after between him and ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey,

eovered letters which disclosed a correspondence between him and ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in regard to the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rides, to be forwarded to the West.

It appears, in the course of the testimony, that a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was brought into the State of Illinois from Burlington, Iowa, and that ammunition was shipped from New Albany, Indiana, into Kentucky; it is also represented that, had Valiandigham been arrested on his return to Ohio, it was contemplated furnishing the order-with arms from a point in Canada near Windsor, where they were stored and ready for use.

There remains further to be noticed, in this connection, the testimony of Clayton upon the trial of Doid, to the effect that arms were to be furnished the order from Nassau, N. P., by way of Canada; that to defray the expense of these arms or their transportation, a formal assessment was levied upon the lodges, but that the transportation into Canada was actually to be furnished by the Confederate authorities.

A statement was made by Hunt, Grand Commander of Missouri, before his arrest, to a fellow-member, that shells and all kinds of munitions of war, as well as infernal machines, were manufactured for respective failed in the production of the prompted by such at the remembers, that shells and all kinds of munitions of war, as well as infernal machines, were manufactured for respective failed that there are consideration of the prompted by such oath.

It is to be added that where members are threatened with the penalties of perjury, in case of their respective failed that the penalties of perjury, in case of their respective failed that the penalties of perjury, in case of their respective failed that the remembers are threatened with the penalties of perjury, in case of their respective failed that the remembers are threatened with the penalties of perjury, in case of their respective failed to the penalties of perjury, in case of their respective failed that the respective failed that the resp

er of Missouri, before his arrest, to a fellow-member, that shells and all kinds of munitions of war, as well as infernal machines, were manufactured for the order at Indianapolis; and the late discovery in Cincinnati of samples of hand-grenades, conical shells, and rockets, of which one thousand were about to be manufactured, under a special contract, for the O. S. L., goes directly to verify such a statement.

These details will convey some idea of the attempts which have been made to place the order upon a war footing and prepare it for aggressive move-

which have been alluded to, the ritual contains what are termed "Declarations of Principles." These declarations, which are most important as exhibiting the creed and character of the order, as inspired by the principles of the rebellion, will be fully presented under the next branch of the sub-

ments. But, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth, and with considerable success, to arm and equip its members as fighting men, the leaders of the order have felt themselves still very deficient in their armament, and numerous schemes for increasing their armed strength have been devised. Thus at the time of the issuing of the general order in Missouri requiring the enrolment of all citizens, it was proposed in the lodges of the O. A. K., at St. Louis, that certain members should raise companies in the militia, in their respective wards, and thus get command of as many Government arms and equipments as possible for the future use of the order. Again it was proposed that all the members should enroll themselves in the militia instead of paying commutation, in this way obtaining possession of United States arms, and having the advantage of the drill and military instruction. In the councils in the order of Kentucky, in June last, a scheme was devised for disarming all the negro troops, which it was thought could be done without much difficulty, and appropriating their arms for the purposes of the order.

The despicable treachery of these proposed plans, as evincing the animus of the conspiracy, need not be commented upon.

It is to be observed that the order in the State of Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by Price, as containing many members and friends of the O. A. K.; and that the "Paw-Paw Militia," a military organization of Buchanan county, as well as the militia of Platte and Clay counties, known as "Flat Foots," have been relied upon, almost to a man, to ioin the revolutionary movement.

Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by Price, as containing many members and friends of the O. A. K.; and that the "Paw-Paw Militia," a militray organization of Buchanan county, as well as the militia of Platte and Clay counties, known as "Flat Foots," have been relied upon, almost to a man, to ioin the revolutionary movement.

V.—ITS RITUAL, OATHS, AND INTERIOR FORMS.

The ritual of the order, as well as its secret signs, passwords, &c., has been fully made known to the military authority. In August last, one hundred and twelve copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were seized in the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., at Terre Haute, and a large number of rituals of the coerties. the wearer a sympatnizer and an ally. A similar star of German silver, hung in a frame, is said to be numerously displayed by members or their families in private houses in Indiana, for the purpose of in-suring protection to their property in case of a raid or other attack; and it is stated that in many dwell-

been indicated by the Government witness and detective, Stidger. Copies were also discovered at Louisville, at the residence of Dr. Kalfus, concealed within the mattress of his bed, where, also, Stidger had ascertained that they were kept.

The ritual of the O. A. K. has been furnished by the authorities at St. Louis. From this ritual, that of the O. S. L. does not materially differ. Both are termed "progressive," in that they provide for five separate degrees of membership, and contemplate the admission of a nember of a lower degree into a higher one only upon certain vouchers and proofs of fitness, which, with each ascending degree, are required to be stronger and more imposing.

Each degree he its commander of Indiana, as had been indicated that the meetings of the at a rother attack; and it is stated that in many dwellings in that State a portrait of John Morgan is exhibited for a similar purpose.

Other signs are used by members, and especially the officers of the order, in their correspondence. Their letters, when of an official character, are generally conveyed by special messengers, but when transmitted through the mail, are usually in cypher. When written in the ordinary manner, a character at the foot of the letter, consisting of a circle with a line drawn across the centre, signifies to the member who receives it that these statements as written are to be understood in a sense directly the opposite to that which would ordinarily be conveyed. It is to be added that the meetings of the order,

imposing.

Each degree has its commander or head; the specially in the country, are generally held at Fourth or "Grand" is the highest in a State; the Fifth or "Supreme," the highest in the United to them is carefully guarded by a line of sentinels, States; but to the first or lower degree only do the great majority of members attain. A large prosign, which is termed the "picket." It is to be added that the meetings of the orde

VL-ITS WRITTEN PRINCIPLES.

The "Declaration of Principles," which is set forth in the ritual of thesorder, has already been alluded to. This declaration, which is specially framed for the instruction of the great mass of members, commences with the following specious proposition: proposition:
"All men are endowed by the Creator with cer-

All men are endowed by the Creator with cer-tain rights, equal as far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment, and exer-cise of those rights." And subsequently there is added: "In the Divine economy, no individual of the human race must be permitted to encumber the the human race must be permitted to encumber the earth, to mar its aspects of transcendent beauty, nor to impode the progress of the physical or intellectual man, neither in himself nor the race to which he belongs. Hence, a people, upon whatever plane they may be found in the ascending scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity within them nor the inspirations of divine and beautiful nature around them can impel to virtuous action and progress onward and upward, should be suband progress onward and upward, should be subjected to a just and humane servitude and tutelage

jected to a just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race, until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of civilization."

Here is the whole theory of human bondage—the right of the strong, because they are strong, to despoil and enslave the weak, because they are weak! The languages of the earth can add nothing to the cowardly and loathsome baseness of the doctrine, as thus announced. It is the robber's creed, sought to be nationalized, and would push back the hand of the dial plate of our civilization to the sought to be nationalized, and would push back the hand of the dial plate of our civilization to the darkest periods of human history. It must be admitted, however, that it furnishes a fitting "cornerstone" for the government of a rebellion, every fibre of whose body and every throb of whose soul is born of the traitorous ambition and slave-pen inspirations of the South.

To these detestable tenets is added that other pernicious political theory of State savgreignts, with

nicious political theory of State sovereignty, with its necessary fruit, the monstrous doctrine of secession—a doctrine which, in asserting that in our federative system a part is greater than the whole, would compel the General Government, like a Japa-nese slave, to commit " hari kari" whenever a faith-

less or insolent State should command it to do so.

Thus, the ritual, after reciting that the States of the Union are " free, independent, and sovereign, proceeds as follows:

"The Government designated 'The United "The Government designated 'The United States of America' has no sovereignty, because that is an attribute with which the people, in their several and distinct political organizations, are endowed, and is inalienable. It was constituted by the terms of the compact, by all the States through the express will of the people thereof, respectively—a common agent, to use and exercise certain named, specified, defined, and limited powers which are inherent to the sovereignties within those States. It is permitted, so far as regards its status and relations, as common agent in the exercise of the powers careas common agent in the exercise of the powers carefully and jealously delegated to it, to call itself 'supreme,' but not 'sovereign.' In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American heavy Government, can exercise only delegated theory, Government can exercise only delegated power; hence, if those who shall have been chosen to administer the Government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as usurners. The reference to the contract of t rent power,' war power,' or 'military necessity,' on the part of the functionary for the sanction of an arbitrary exercise of power by him, we will not accept in palliation or excuse."

To this is added, as a corollary, " It is incompat-To this is added, as a corollary. It is incompatible with the history and nature of our system of government that Federal authority should cocroe by arms a sovereign State."

The declaration of principles, however, does not stop here, but proceeds one step further, as follows:

"Whenever the chosen officers or delegates shall fail or refuse to administer the Government in strict accordance with the letter of the accepted Consti-tution, it is the inherent right and the solemn and imperative duty of the people to resist the functionaries, and if need be to expel them by force of arms! Such resistance is not revolution, but is solely the assertion of right—the exercise of all the noble attributes which impart honor and dignity to man-

To the same effect, though in a milder tone, is the platform of the order in Indiana, put forth by the Grand Council at their meeting in February last, which declares that "the right to alter or abolish their Government, whenever it fails to secure the blessings of liberty, is one of the inalienable rights

of the people that can never be surrendered."

Such, then, are the principles which the new member swears to observe and abide by in his obligation, set forth in the ritual, where he says: "I do solemnly promise that I will ever cherish in my heart of hearts the sublime creed of the E. K. (Excellent Koights.) and will, so far as in me lies, illustrate the same in my intercourse with men, and will defend the principles thereof, if need be, with my life, whensoever assailed, in my own country first of all. I do further solemnly declare that I will never take up arms in behalf of any Government which does not acknowledge the sole authority or power to be the will of the governed,"

In the same connection may be quoted the follow-ing extracts from the ritual, as illustrating the prin-ciple of the right of revolution and resistance to constituted authority insisted upon by the order:

"Our swords shall be unsheathed whenever the great principles which we aim to inculcate and have sworn to maintain and defend are assailed."

Again: "I do solemnly promise that, whensoever the principles which our order inculcates shall be as-sailed in my own State or country, I will defend these principles with my sword and my life, in what-

these principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned me by the competent authority of our order."

And further: "I do promise that I will, at all
times, if need be, take up arms in the cause of the
oppressed—in my own country first of all—against
any power or Government usurped which may be
found in arms and waging war against a people or
peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have
inaugurated a government for themselves of their
own free choice."

Moreover, it is to be noted that all the addresses and speeches of its leaders breathe the same principle, of the right of forcible resistance to the Government, as one of the tenets of the order.

Thus P. C. Wright, Supreme Commander, in his general address of December, 1863, after urging that "the spirit of the fathers may animate the free minds, the brave hearts, and still unshackled limbs of the true democracy," (meaning the members of the order,) adds as follows: "To be prepared for the crisis now approaching, we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm; to be successful when the storm comes, we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed." ganized, armed."

[(Concluded on the fourth page.)

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO. AT THE

TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, Thursday Evening, October 20, 1864.

I shall venture to speak to you to-night on the Pres-

idential Election. Let me begin with some statements in which we all agree—statements touching the nature of the war, the motives which led to it, and the indispensable conditions of any durable peace.

This civil war is no accident-no chance jostling of little interests one against the other; its end as hard to guess as its beginning. On the contrary, it is the inevitable death-grapple of ideas forever irreconcila-The struggle began when Freedom and Slavery were brought face to face in 1789 by the adoption of the Constitution. For seventy years the weapons were arguments and votes. In that arena every thoughtful man saw, four years ago, that slavery touched its downfall. Warned and made des perate by that defeat, Slavery appealed to arms. How long this military form of the struggle, this civil war, will last, no one can tell. How near its close will bring us to the end of the "irrepressible conflict," none can tell. This only every man can see, there will always be some form of struggle between these two fees, Slavery and Freedom, until one or the other gains a perfect and entire victory-until one supersedes the other wherever our flag floats. No one who believes in a just God can doubt which will in the end crush out and supersede the other. Every one knows that, in the nature of things,

> "The ethereal mould, Incapable of stain, must soon expel Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire,

But how and how soon? these are the questions. Wil this war scourge from the continent the monster and all his brood? or shall it close, and leave the fester; fing remains to poison and embitter our future for many a year? Who can tell?

But in this we are all agreed, it is the duty of every good citizen to do his utmost that the nation mareap the greatest possible advantage from this war. If it be possible to make it result in the immediate and entire abolition of the system of slavery among us, then we should strain every nerve to secure that result. All that the most advanced Republicans offer us to-day is a constitutional prohibition of slavery throughout the Republic. Once I claimed more, and thought it might be wisely and hopefully struggled for. But that was before the nation had been de bauched and betrayed by its leaders.

Such a peace, to be sure, would not be the end of the irrepressible conflict. No man, no nation, can be at peace while its conscience and life are at odds. Our institutions rest on the idea of perfect equalityevery man equal before the law. Toward that goal, Tocqueville has shown us that the whole race is tending by irresistible gravitation. Toward that goal, this nation struggles by definite and long-avowed purpose-There will never be rest till we reach it. There ought to be no rest till we reach it. But no matter whether this tendency be good or bad; that it exists and overbears all opposition, no man will deny. Science must either prove the negro not a man, or politics must admit his equality in the army, at the ballot-box and the Senate Board, The South sought ency in a bastard science; afraid, like Mon tesquieu, to allow that the negro was a man, lest the world should infer that they were not Christians: the North acknowledged the negro's manhood in theory, and trampled on it in fact. This inconsistency has poisoned her literature, her politics and her religion, hundred, if it shall exist so long. Until it ceases, real peace is impossible. I believe now, as I have always done, that there can be no real peace, no durable reconstruction of the Union, except based on the suffrage and equality of all men, without distinction

Mr. Lincoln's model of reconstruction is the experiment in Louisiana, which puts all power into the hands of the unchanged white race, soured by defeat, bating the laboring class, plotting constantly for aristocratic institutions. To reconstruct the rebel States on that model is only continuing the war in the Such reconstruction, leaving the South with its labor and capital at war, puts the whole payment of the debt on the industrious North, and in that way it will hang on us for half a century. Such reconstruction makes the freedom of the negro a sham, and perpetu ates slavery under a softer name. Such reconstruction, leaving the seeds of discontent and division in the South in places of power, tempts and facilitates another rebellion, at the instigation or with the aid of French Mexico. Such reconstruction dooms us to a second or third-rate place among nations, and provoked foreign insult and aggression.

There is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizen ship and the ballot, and use him, with the white, as the basis of States. There is not in the rebel States sufficient loyal white basis to build upon. If we refuse this method, we must subdue the South, and hold it as territory until this generation of white men has passed away, and their sons, with other feelings, have taken their places, and Northern capital, energy and immigration have forced their way into the South. Should we adopt that plan, and wait for such changes, twenty years must elapse before we can venture rebuild States. Meanwhile, a large and expensive army, and the use of despotic power by a government holding half its territory and citizens as subjects make every thoughtful man tremble for the fate of free government. A quick and thorough reorganization of the States, on a democratic basis, every man and race equal before the law, is the only sure and speedy way to save the Union. I urge it not for the black

man's sake alone; but for ours-the nation's sake. Mr. Lincoln's offer of amnesty has been accepted by men with wealth in their hands and trea in their hearts all over West Virginia, Missouri Tennessee and Louisiana. This is the class which has always hated the democratic tendency of the Union, and still hates it. This is the class which rebelled to break the Union, and their purpose is unchanged. Military defeat has not converted these men the soreness of defeat is only added to the bitterness of their old hate. Make peace on the basis of that amnesty proclamation, and you increase the evil a thousand fold. These men, the moment our army returns, will wield those States against us, and while they crush the negro at home, will send to Washington the same conspirators to cripple the Union that they did before 1860. No theory of State Government car deny their full right to do so. Slavery out of the question, I should myself defend their clear right so

to use their power. How shall we avert this? There was a time, in 1861 and 1862, when the Government, using its vast influence over a people roused to lofty heroism, might by appropriate constitutional amendments have guaranteed the Union forever in the Southern States by basing it on the negroes' indestructible love and need of it. At that time, if an Abolitionist or a statesman had been at the head of the nation, the sword of war might easily have cut this Gordian knot. Lack of knowledge, lack of vigor, lack of purpose, lack of loyalty in the highest sense of the word, on the part of the Government, has forfeited that God-given opportunity, and has brought us in-

steed a united South and a divided North The only way open to us now is to call the poo whites of the South into political existence, and thus withstand this aristocratic anti-Union power which Mr. Lincoln has reestablished. Hitherto ignorant, poor and besotted, they have been driven in herds to the ballot-box, as Mr. Davis, General Harding or John C. Calhoun directed. Northern skill, enterprise, business and wealth must invade and permeate

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Democracy, Northern civilization, based on Democracy, must commend itself to the minds, plant itself

Let me give you my reason for this distrust. But, in the hearts of these five millions, and we must first, let me allow that he is the only candidate in the create there that love of Union which God gave us field. As for that Confederate gunboat which anchored ready made and indestructible in the negro's heart, off Chicago, August 29th, and invited G. B. McClellan

ten years ago, "Give me the patronage of the Government, and I'll make Kentucky an Abolition State in Again: let me say that any fact which I recall to your we shall be beaten. Said a most sagacious Tennessee lawyer to me within a week-" Leave one square terms. State laws and customs will continue for Mr. Lincoln. years to crush the negro, while he has no ballot to defend himself; and this will keep alive class hatred, Niagara to Union and the abolition of slavery and poison State politics. But let the Federal Govern-Granted. I will not say, what I really believe, that difference between white and black, be blind to color, the Cleveland movement, and is, in a very large deand soon its preponderating influence will lift State gree, only an electioneering act. I will accept it habits to its own level, and make true democracy possible. mand a President disposed and resolved to administer the government in this mood,-which Mr. Lincoln

even since his Proclamation of January, 1863. You see I come round again to the corner-stone of justice and equal rights. I am an Abolitionist still as in part surrendered. This is inevitable. Mr. Linwell as a citizen. The experience of thirty years coln's offer is Union and Abolition. On one or the assures me that no peace basis but one of justice to the negro is possible. I should acout it as infamous if it were possible. For twenty-five years I sought to break the Union in order to secure justice. I seek to save it now only for the same end-justice. I know as well as any man the value of a true nationality. No words can adequately describe it. But even a true nationality is nothing to me when weighed against justice. That sham nationality we have had-a herd of States kept together, as a great orator said, by partnership in hunting slaves-I detest, The same curse I once asked of God on the old Union, I shall pray for any new one which does not rest on absolute justice. War, war forever, oh God! until this nation acknowledges the manhood of the negro! So much for the nature of the war and the conditions of any durable peace. One word now as to the motives which inspired the war. If you ask nine out of ten of the Republican editors and speakers in this canvass, "What are we fighting for?" they will reply, "For the Union-nothing more-nothing less-nothing else." This I believe is the idea which lightens out of the gorgeous eloquence of Everett yesterday at Fancuil Hall. When I quote him for it, I can give it no more honorable endorsement; for, since 1861, few men have a more honorable or enviable record than Edward Everett.

But with due deference let me say, this popular statement has only a homocopathic proportion of truth-about truth enough to furnish a basis for a Congressional resolve. But it would never hold waunder cross examination in any county court. What made the North, in 1861, resist the South's attack? Had that been the simple and only motive, the North would, in my opinion, have yielded, as she had done a score of times, and secured, on infamous war instead of submission as the means to save the Union, in 1861, because she perceived that war would practically destroy slavery, and give the nation at the same time the right solemnly to abolish it. But for this motive, I do not believe the North would have ever accepted the Southern challenge. All our history shows this. Every man familiar with 1861 one inch below the surface has facts to prove it heaped up and running over. The South, judging us by Washington alone, had a right to expect, as she did, the usual submission from the North. But the Abolitionists, in thirty years of agitation, had lifted the people to a nobler level. You remember that struggle against what Macaulay calls "a sullen priesthood and a raving crowd "-that hurricane which swept over us, tearing the sects to pieces, scattering parties in fragments, and tearing up colossal reputations by the roots. In that storm. Webster's frigate foundered at dead of night, and Seward's dory keeled bottom-side up and

Moulded by that long and faithful teaching, the nasses clutched eagerly the opportunity to reconstruct the Union on an anti-slavery basis-one sure to last, and worthy to last. But for the Anti-Slavery agitation, the North would have had neither opinion nor purpose capable of joining battle with the South in defence of our idea of the Union. But for that agitation, the North would have submitted to have the Union either broken or remodelled, as South Carolina pleased.

And no matter what Jefferson Davis may say in his mad despair, we all know (witness Stephens and every confederate authority) that the South

seeks independence only to save slavery.

Again: after years of war, Lincoln, on the 1st of January, 1868, summoned the negro to our aid, and pledged the nation's honor and power for his freedom. It is, therefore, no longer true, if it ever was, that we are fighting only for union. No; as the President proclaimed, to the music of Niagara's thunder, we

fight now for union and the liberty of the negro. You see, therefore, that what we need as the basis of honorable peace is the real and substantial freedom of the pegro, not its mere form; what we began the war for, and what we have since solemnly pledged ourselves to, is that. Up to this point, with most of what I have said I suppose the larger portion of those I have the honor to address will agree. Here, if at all, our paths separate. You will say to me, grant it all; Mr. Lincoln acknowledges the manhood of the negro, and will use all the means of the nation to protect it He announces Union and Liberty as the objects of the war. If I could believe in him, I, like you, would accept his re-nomination, and deem his re-election a judicions act. But I judge him by his words and deeds, and holding him to that test, I dare not trust him with our future. [This announcement was received in marked silence, and created considerable attention. Several persons interrupted the speaker, inquiring as to whom he would trust, &c., to which, at the moment, he paid no attention.]

The military horizon is so bright that we may reasonably hope the next four years will see this war close, and the form and basis of reconstruction will test the honesty and statesmanship of the nation. The more brilliant and decisive our military success, beyond even, his war power of despotism, when he the greater the danger of a false magnanimity in the hour of compromise. Such an hour is infinitely and vigorous every where except on the slave ques-more critical than Antietam or Gettysburg. There, we may fully expect that, in the long run, victory on this side when the final settlement is made.

will rest with the strongest battalions; and who Look at his despotism. I do not mean his nece

those States, developing intellect and thrift in this class, giving them something to defend, and intelligence and sense to defend it, and thus secure a Union element in Tennessee, for instance, to outweigh the masked treason which now governs those States. Of course, this is a long process, but it is the college. It is the stronger? But all his. tory shows us that, in making peace, the weakness and disloyalty of leaders have, in nine cases out of ten, lost the people half they had fairly earned. I only wish Vallandigham had been sent to prison instead of across the lines, or stayed there.

But, on the 11th of last May, Arguelles, a Cuban, been weakness, sending traitors to Fort Warren, suspending traitor only one. In this struggle between Aristocracy and Every thing, on the contrary, confirms it. At such

and which we so madly flung away.

In this work of education, the Federal GovernKearsarge, and join her sister pirate Alabama in the ment must lead the way. With its great power and occan's depths! And may her would be captain not vast patronage, it may command attention and buy be so lucky as his brother Semmes! May he find support anywhere, in time. Said Cassius Clay to me, no English swindler to save him from the fate he de-

ten years." To effect this, the Government must work with clean hands; the lesson must be plain and consistent; wherever it appears, the negro must be treat- for recrimination. There is a well-known phrase, ed as a man; if he may not rise yet to the just "Indemnity for the past, and security for the future. level of a voter, his manhood must be sacred. Only I ask no indemnity for the past. Let by gones be by a true Democratic practice can the nation breed by gones. I only seek security for the future. I inup this ally in the convictions and habits of the South. vite your attention to Mr. Lincoln's record only to In this necessarily slow education of the poor whites, judge his character and bias. American citizens, we need not only the example of consistent practice trusted at this critical hour with the future of our by the Federal Government, but we need also the children, the fate of the negro, and the honor of Demweight of the non-voting four million blacks grappled ocratic institutions, we are bound to scrutinize careto us by links stronger than steel-gratitude for jus- fully and anxiously the man to whom we are shout tice and fair play. In any attempt to govern there to give a predominant, an almost omnipotent influence by merely playing off one class against the other, over the most momentous period of the nation's existence. I allow all his merits-remember all he has done. I am perfectly willing, here and now, for the inch, one thread of the slave system, and the old purpose of this argument, to concede that he means slaveholders will rule us as before, and use us ever the right, and has only missed it-intended the public against the Union." Mr. Whalley, member of the good, but has only mistaken the way. Cardinal House of Representatives from West Virgina, made DeRetz says that "irresolute men often wish an end, a similar remark to the House in still more emphatic but rejuct at the necessary means." Let this explain

ment, in all its branches, in every act, ignore the the pledge was wrung out of him by the pressure of without question. Let me remind you, in return, This shows the kind of man and policy I that of common wars, not one in ten ever gained all deem indispensable the next four years-why I defour ever did so. Reconstruction, then, will be matter of bargain. In a bargain, neither party ever gets has never done, either in the army or in civil affairs, all he sets out with asking. We must expect, therefore, that when the bargain is made, one or the other of the two claims made at Niagara will be wholly or other he must compromise. Which is it likely to be ! If William Lloyd Garrison stood in the President's place, I should have no fears. I should feel that though he might yield on the question of Union, be would never surrender a hair's breadth on that of Liberty for all men. Can I put the same trust in Abraham Lincoln?

In the first place, remember he is a politician : not like Mr. Garrison, a reformer. Politicians are like the fore leg and shoulder of a horse, -not an upright bone in the whole column. That which is not itself crooked, stands crooked. But for this the beast could not move. Reformers are Doric columns. Weight may grush them, but can neither bend nor break. But our politician, whose function is to bend,-without it the State could not move .- how much will he bend, and to which side,-the Union side or the Abolition side ? Look at his life and judge.

Bear in mind, while we examine it, that it was Slavery which struck at the nation's life; that the war was accepted to free the negro; and that the na tion's necessity has forced it to link its fate with that of the negro. Now, then, observe how unduly tender the President has been toward the South; how unduly and dangerously reluctant he has been to ap proach the negro, or use his aid. Vigorous, despotic decisive, every where else, he halts, hesitates, delays, to hurt the South or help the negro. First, look at the policy of the war. At a Cabine

neeting, (or something equivalent to it,) held early in the summer of 1861, it was distinctly determined not to fight the South, not to hurt it, but only to array the North in terror and strength, and wait for the effect, which it was thought would be conciliation. We were to show the South what we could do, t not do it, lest her pride be wounded and compromise conditions, an infamous Union. The North chose rendered impossible. Mr. Blair was the only dissentient. - He thought war should nilitary not political principles, but was overrnled This policy continued for more than a year, and explains the dreary nightmare of McClellan. For fifteen weary months the President flung away the treasure of the North, and let her sons rot inactive. Raymond of the New York Times, the President's most promi nent champion, has written the history of the Admin istration, and devoted a chapter to McClellan. Read t,-accept every fact as stated,-and you will see that very defence shows the President wholly unfit for his place, provided his only object was to fight down the rebellion. Any man so conducting his own business would be bankrunt in a year, and deserve to be. Yet we have Montgomery Blair's uncontradicted and reiterated affirmation, that, for political reason the President "concerted," last August, to put McClel lan at the head of an army. Mr. Lincoln himself told greatest perplexity was to avoid receiving troops faster than it could provide for them. "In a word the people will save their Government, if the Govern ment itself will only do its part indifferently well. When 1864 opened on us with the Confederacy is such flush of strength and defiance, it seems to me it proved that Government had not done its duty even indifferently well." It is a foul libel on a genero nation and on Democratic institutions to say that the Administration did as much, militarily, as it might It is a fouler libel still to say that it led the people forward to the adoption of wise measures as fast as public opinion would bear. Bear with me, fellow citizens, while I say that no nation ever loaded its Government down with such lavish treasure as we did. The world has seen no such fighting since Vaterloo, if even then. Taking this into account the war has been a failure compared with what it should have been. Notwithstanding bull-dog Grant the old sea-kings Farragut and Dupont, the dash of Sheridan and Hooker,-notwithstanding Sherman cool persistency, more like an unyielding law of nature than a mere human will,-the blood of Sedgwick and Wadsworth,-Butler, the indefatigable, equal every emergency,-and Fremont, statesman and sol dier alike,-spite of all, means and results weighed against each other, the war is a failure. A little knot f aristocrats, discountenanced by their own fellow citizens, standing on a volcano of four million slaves presumes to rebel against twenty million shrewd brave, rich, and roused men,—against the richest and most skillful people in the world,—and defies them for four years! Is that success? Either Democratic in stitutions are a failure, or our use of them is, -choose Who raised, as Moneure Conway says, McClellan from a petty Western Copperhend into the color

> Second. Mr. Lincoln does not lack vigor. He can be despotic when it suits him; yes, go up to, and pleases. In these four years, he has been decisive

power which divides and affrights the nation ? Who

wind of the cannon ball against Sumter? Abrahan

Lincoln's halting, half way course-neither hot not

cald-wanting to save the North without hurting the

South. Mark you! this failure sprung from no want

of brains, but want of purpose-of willingness to strik

called back to life the Democratic party, killed by the

But let us come directly to the Emancipation ones ord fit ourselves to judge which, at the final settle- cessarily) on Northern love of free speech; or, 3d, be fuses to accept the negroes' service, that "they do negro, and by a fair examination of his whole ree-

the South so as to secure his own election.

trious predecessor as had been silently or expressly

precedent, but it was his will?

he could.

have no treaty with Spain, and of course no law knowledging Liberia and Hayti-attempting to

of Congress to execute one. No tittle of evidence justice to the colored soldier in the matter

treaty to do so. This is not only acknowledged to be

fence, and to scrutinize the charges against him.

Arguelles, unaccused, in any legal sense, is stealthily

kidnapped in the early morning, and without one

friend being informed, without one moment given him

to explain or defend himself, is consigned to a foreign

dungeon. Mr. Seward confesses that the act was an

exception to the whole course of our history. You

all know that the Constitution gives the President no

right to arrest any man. Congress has given him no

right to arrest one situated like Arguelles. Of course

the plea of military necessity has no place in this case.

It is a war.ton, needless act of usurpation and despot-

ism on the part of the President. Napoleon com-

mitted no greater offence against national law when

he sent the kidnapped Deputies to Cayenne. The

U. S. Senate knows all this as well as we do, and

postponed the case to December for fear of ruin to the

3. Gen. Frank Blair commands now a corps of the U.

army, by the President's order, without any com-

mission. He had held a commission as major general. To serve Mr. Lincoln's political purposes, he allowed

Gen. Blair to resign his office, take a seat in the

House of Representatives, and speak and vote there,

and then resume his place in the army. His com-

mission he could not give him back. That was gone

forever, since the Constitution provides (Art. I., Sect.

6.) "No person holding any office under the United

States shall be a member of either House (of Con-

gress) during his continuance in office." The first

act that Blair did in the House of Representatives,

after placing his resignation in Lincoln's hands,

vacated his generalship. He could not be major gen-

eral again without the Senate's concurrence, which

the President well knew Mr. Blair would never have.

Hence he sent him to command a corps without a

commission. The Senate submitted in silence.

Louis Napoleon did nothing worse, in principle, on

the 2d December, 1851. The sham French Senate

Republican party in this canvass.

was selzed in New York by order of the President, been undertaken,) still no one of them ever asked and secretly conveyed on board a vessel bound for Government to abolish slavery merely because it was Cuba. Several days passed before even his wife knew what had become of him. The seizure was not made by virtue of any writ or order of any court, asked him to do an official act "in mere deference to be to subtain a pro-slavery Constitution, no one ever not made by virtue of any writ or order of any court, asked him to do an official act "in mere deference to not made by virtue of any writ or other or any court, but on the simple order of the President. The State Department had been informed that Arguelles was have only called on the Government to touch slavery guilty of trading in slaves. The reasons which made as a righteous, efficient and necessary means to save it a clear case of kidnapping (I mean no disrespect— the Union. But let us recur to Mr. Lincoln's record. that is the legal description of the offence) on the part of the President, are these: 1. It is the settled policy of our Government never to surrender criminals to any foreign power, unless where we are bound by In Congress, he made himself prominent by adding the settled policy of our Government, but it was re- to the power of the infamous Fugltive Slave Billcognized as the general law of nations, both in West- extending the area to which it would apply. When minster Hall and the House of Peers, so late as 1842, he left home to assume the Presidency, his first pledge in the Creole case. 2. The Executive cannot act even under a treaty, unless Congress by statute has Congress has been busy and glorious in a dozen antidirected the method. 3. Our Government must be slavery measures -admitting negroes to testify in

> cooperated. Their effort to guarantee his own Proclamation he vetoed. Bear in mind that the North accepted the war mainly, if not wholly, to get at the means of abolishing slavery-that the South rebelled to save it-and that Mr. Lincoln, in his interview. September, 1862, with the Chicago Committee, said, Slavery is at the root of the rebellion, or at least its Still, after that long interview between the Presilent and the Border State representatives, in July, 1862, Mr. Horace Maynard, one of those present, thus describes to Mr. Lincoln the impression it made on

"Your whole administration gives the highest assurance that you are moved, not so much from desire to see all men everywhere made free, as fro destroy an institution which a portion of us only consider bad, but to save an institution which we all alike consider good. I am satisfied that you would not ask from any of your fellow-citizens a sacrifice not in your judgment imperatively required by the safety of the country. This is the spirit of your appeal, and I respond to it in the same spirit."

December, 1862, just before his Emancipation Procamation, Mr. Lincoln says, in a letter to Fernando Wood, that if the South will only submit, a full and general amnesty will be granted; and asks that if Mr. Vood knows anything of a disposition on the part of the South to do so, he will inform him, the President; adding, "such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than after it." An intimation which confirms all we learn elsewhere of the reluctance with which he consented to issue his proclamation, and his wish that the slaveholding rebels might aid him to avoid it. In his message to Congress, a year after, December, 1863, the President says he had " HOPED the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it (Emancipation) as a military meas-

of Peers has since done nothing more shameful than But he reveals his disposition on this matter most this sycophancy of our Senate. For whom was this clearly in his letter to Mr. Greeley, August, 1862. He despotic act ventured ! For Frank Blair, whose insays :- " If there are those who would not save the trigues have thus far held back Missouri from being Jnion unless they could at the same time save slaa free State; whose sole purpose in entering the very, I do not agree with them." That is true; House was to insult Chase, the only anti-slavery nobody ever thought so ill of him. Farther: "If member of the Cabinet; and who, from 1862 to the there be those who would not save the Union unless present moment, has omitted no opportunity to belch they could, at the same time, destroy slavery, I do forth his colonization bigotry in the most insulting not seree with them." That is true; nobody ever thought so well of him. He goes on : " My paramount brother, a member of the Cabinet, poisoned our New object is to save the Union, and not either to save England air in 1863 with his impudent advocacy of to destroy slavery." Agreed: very allowable and colonization, and whose intrigues have nearly if not right for an officer under the Constitution of 1789. wholly lost us the Free Constitution of Maryland. He adds: "If I could save the Union without freeing Cannot Mr. Lincoln be vigorous,-aye, break law in any slave, I would do it." Here I differ; and this is his onset,-when it suits him? And, judging by such the very spot where the Statesman and Abolitionist nstances as these, which side in this great controverpart company with Mr. Lincoln. That I am not catching at a chance phrase to judge him unfairly, let me 4. One Hahn has been appointed and acts as Govremind you that he reiterates the same principle still ernor of Louisiana by a private, unofficial note of Moraham Lincoln. Another act of wanton and need-tells Mr. Hodges that he vetoed Fremont, and then ess usurpation on Lincoln's part. This, however, is Company and they Hunter only a part of his whole gigantic usurpation in taking hour of indispensable necessity had not come. He to himself the whole matter of reconstruction. The adds that he endeavored, in March, May and July, President manipulates into existence sham military 1862, by earnest appeals to the Border States, to avert Boards in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, bapthat necessity, and when finally driven to Emancipatizes them State governments, and it is asserted by tion, he used it doubting whether he should get greata leading Republican Senator that they are to be and er gain or loss from it.

ought to be permitted to vote in this Presidential This is a vastly important statement by which to election. It is to carry out this unblushing scheme test the President's mood on this question; and on that he vetoed the Congressional bill last July. that mood depends largely our future. This word (there is really no veto under our Constitution, but we necessary" has played a large part in our conuse the term for convenience,) a veto which drew forth stitutional history. The Constitution gives Congress the only manly act done by the Republicans for a power to make all laws necessary and proper for cartwelvemonth; I mean the protest of Messrs. Wade rying into execution" its other powers. Strict constructionists, specially at the South, have contended I call the whole action of the President usurpation, that this means indispensably necessary; Congress can, because reconstruction cannot begin in any State till under this clause, only use such means as it is not war ends. Whenever and wherever war ends, all aupossible to do without. On the other hand, the interthority to reconstruct rests in Congress; every act of pretation accepted at the North and by the Supreme the Executive under the idea of reconstruction is Court is, that "necessary" means conducive to, conusurpation, wanton, needless, and preëminently danvenient for, requisite, &c. For instance, Congress, gerous. If we had statesmen and not partisans in under its general power to make war, may us Congress, the first act of the President of this nature "necessary " means ;-that is, it may build forts as requisite and convenient for war. Yet war could be would have been met by impeachment, or full warning of it, unless the step was retraced. I am an Ab- and has been made without forts, hence they are not olitionist and rejoice in everything which prolongs this indispensably necessary, and if the Southern construction prevailed, Congress could erect no fortifications. war now that its prolongation becomes necessary to the freedom of the negro. But I am also a citizen, So of the use of iron-clads, monitors, and steamships and watch vigilantly for the welfare of constitutional -not indispensable; navies existed hundreds of years

Government. If Mr. Lincoln should use such votes, without them. and be elected by them, no citizen would be bound to So of the war power. That gives Mr. Lincoln the submit to his election; every lover of constitutional liberty would be bound to resist it in the best way looks North, and deals with Northern blood, treasure or rights, he interprets this word " necessary " as cov These certainly are acts of pure despotism, and such ering what (to use his own words in his message of as no theory of the war power can justify, and for March, 1862,) "seems indispensable, or may obviouswhich no plea of military necessity can be made. I ly promise great efficiency." But when he looks do not recal them now as matter of accusation against uth toward Southern institutions, it means "absothe President, so much as to show that he can be en- lutely indispensable." Journals and men talk too free ergetic, vigorous and decisive where it suits him; ly about the Government-suppress the one, and and if he is not so in protecting and using the negro, send the other to Fort Warren! Suspend habeas cor it is only from lack of wish. But in themselves these pus, and let Mr. Seward's "little bell" supersede all acts are of grave importance in judging the Admin- courts, State and Federal! All right! In these things, istration and the President. You think little of these Mr. Lincoln only did his duty, and deserves the thanks things now, shutting your foolish eyes, scaling them of all good citizens. But, mark, he does not try for a tight with childish confidence in Abraham Lincoln. few months or years whether he could not get along But suppose McClellan should be elected, and, with with the ordinary course of law, indictments, juries, Chicago managers behind him, inherit these despotic judges and State jails. Oh, no; to suspend hubeas tools Mr. Lincoln has manufactured-what then? corpus is an efficient and convenient means to sustain the Government, therefore it is necessary in the sense of Suppose he should exercise the right, without law, Constitution, or evidence of crime, to kidnap men in the Constitution and war power. No need to try their bed-chambers, and answer congressional inquiry whether you could not get along in the old ordinary by telling them he knew it was opposed to all law and way. This is a good way and sure, therefore select it Suppose, without at once, and waste no time, treasure or blood in experonsulting the Senate, and without commissions, he iments. Agreed. The country says amen,-lays free should put Vallandigham, Seymour and Wood in speech, personal liberty, the blood of sons and the Grant's, Sherman's and Sheridan's places-what then ? realth of the nation cheerfully on the altar. Then Mr. Suppose he should claim exclusive right to recon- President turns toward slavery-Is it the root of the rebellion? asks the Nation. Yes, says the President with the aid of some convenient Banks to help him, Why not at once cut it up and end the rebellion? asks and reto all bills that interfered with his plan? All the Nation, which sees the whole Government swalthese things he could do, and silence criticism by say- lowed up by General McClellan on the one hand, and ing he was only following in such steps of his illus- Seward's "little bell" on the other.

Now, to this demand only three answers are pos approved by the Republican party, and endorsed at ble. 1st, either Mr. Lincoln believes that slavery has some more sacred constitutional guarantee than free speech and personal liberty have; or, 2nd, he dreads tion, and Mr. Lincoln's general bearing ward the grappling with and offending Southern and slavehold

believes that if it be not quite true that " no rights which a white man is bound to atill, a white man's rights and wrongs are to be settled before a vegro is attended to. O. er of these must be the reason why habeas in its shroud almost two years before the P ventured to touch slavery. Choose which you to explain that long criminal delay. When you hosen, look and see whether the reason you does not wholly or largely unfit one poisoned by hold the casting vote in that final settle the slave's rights and the North's hang trenhi Do not avoid this by saying, "Oh! M not believe then that the negro would fight; be; better now." That is evasion, and not rep that the negro had been a very poor soldier; but at any time from the enemy even a poer sold an average laborer must be a gain, and whole an average incorer must be a gain, and while gain, unless Mr. Lincoln feared that Emancia would so fire the Southern heart and Northern head against us as more than to count gain; which is only my second reason under name—that is, dread of the "South" as it show self at Charleston and Chicago, and con negro. This canvass, showing how strong the Decratic party has become under his nursing village make him more timid and unfit. If dread of on furnished with such evidence of the person's guilt as courts-abolishing slavery in the District and Terrivatism, North and South, delayed Emancip would here justify his commitment for trial. We tories-freeing the slaves of rebels and others-acexplains why he has not yet done justice to the neg in any thing, as I shall show, and now torns the shoulder to radicalism, why may not that same fee against Arguelles was offered our Government .- &c. &c. Of originating all these, the merit belongs make him sacrifice us next year in making peace! In You have just seen the method of surrendering wholly to Congress. We do not hear of any effort deed, I suspect that man who uses whole despotant Muller, the London murderer; openly, in face of of the President connected with them. He only co-Massachusetts, and only half despotism in South Car day; means, and time, and counsel given him for de. operated, and in some (as confiscation) reluctantly

ina. "I would save the Union if I could without freeing a slave"! Suppose he and Fernando Wood, in De a stave : Suppose its an accusance wood, in De-cember, 1862, had patched up a peace without freeing a slave, and then follow Mr. Lincoln to the bar of His tory. "You held the Nation in your hand when slaver rebelled ! " "Yes." "You had the right to free ever slave." "Yes." "You knew it would be a morte blow at the rebellion?" "Yes." "And yet yo hoped and struggled to make peace and avoid ty ? " 'Yes." Would not History answer, "I need no delicate scales of Christianity to weigh such sine. Paganism hisses from her grave of two the years-Qui non vetat, cum debeat et possit, julet. H who does not abolish when he might and ought, enab lishes. Go, new founder of Slavery!

But you will say this is unjust to Mr. Lincoln. would have freed the slave if he had believed that free negroes would have given us any help. He held back from freeing them because he would not risk the Union merely to help the slave. To that I savee. the ingrained Tory who believed a man would no fight because he was black is not the man to settle the terms of peace where the negro is so nearly concern ed. I answer again, the man who knew so little what the North went to war for is not the man to mould in conditions of peace. Ignorance of his own time and contempt for the negro are not just the qualities to stereotype into law what our sons are dying for in Virginia.

Do you say Mr. Lincoln has unlearned contra the negro? Let us inquire and see.

In July, 1861, at the motion of Lovejoy, the House Representatives resolved, 93 to 55, that "it is no part of a soldier's duty to return fugitive slaves." formal Bill was enacted March, 1862. Wicklife, of Kentucky, said in the House that Grant returned twelve from Fort Donelson, February, 1862. Senates Grimes, in April, '62, charged "those high in military office " with this guilt. Mr. Sumner at that time denonnced McCook, Buell, Hooker, and Halleck's infamous order No. 3, banishing all fugitives from our lines. Show me from that day till now among the growds of offenders one officer whom Mr. Lincoln ha ever punished for this infamous offence! Is this the heart, this the fair play and sense of justice, that the negro or the Northerner can trust with the keen bargain which is to issue in peace?

In December, 1861, Congress denounced the horrible brutalities of the Districtjail,-showing that Christendom could hardly parallel it. The marshal had the almost incredible impudence to deny admission to Senators. The North shook with indignation at the bybarons and impudent violation of all law in the treat ment of the colored race there. For more than a year, Mr. Lincoln refused to remove the cruel and brut

marshal. I am not sure that he has even yet done to. In January, 1863, Mr. Lincoln summoned the blacks into the army, the War Department promising them the same treatment as white soldiers. He allows, in his letter to Hodges, that he has there some 300,000 enrolled. Their help he says is indispen never freed them, he says, out of any regard for them; no, only when he could not help it. He confesses he could not now do without them. At any momen since that 1st of January, he might have paid these in dispensable allies the same as he paid white soldiers The best lawyers in the land told him so. The et treaties of radicals were met with trifling and valgat replies. He never moved. It was the summer 1864 before he even asked his legal adviser, Mr. Bates, for his opinion. Congress specially authorized him to act on that opinion. Mr. Bates tells him that white and black soldiers stand legally on the same lett The President still refuses to treat them so is the motion of pay. Is this the man to watch their rights in the

offerences touching peace? Fort Pillow ! Those two words tell the whole sad history. In July, 1863, Mr. Lincoln announced that f any black soldier were killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel captive should be executed. Thes came the massacre of Fort Pillow. Mr. Lincoln went to Baltimore, and promised to carry out his order if any authentic case was brought to his notice. Congressional Committee lays the sworn evidence Fort Pillow before him. Nothing is done. When it rebel Gen. Jones puts fifty of our white officers unde fire, Government is quick to put the same number to the same rank under their fire, and step the outrage Ah, but the victims there were white I they had right which the President must attend to! When black men in our uniform were taken prisoners in Virginia and sold into slavery, the President tells the Chic Committee, in 1862, "Mr. Greeley says we shall d nothing about it. What could I do?" Poor man with only half a million of men in arms, and four million of dollars a day to spend, and a hot, indignan nation to sustain him, what could be do? Batler, b be sure, always finds a way to stop rebel cannot when printed at his trenches full of black soldiers He merely spikes them with a Brigadier or (wo, and oon "all is quiet at the front." But, to be sure, what could one poor, weak, isolated President do such cases? He has no will, and therefore to reg.

New Orleans! Freedmen whipped to their unk-10 allowed to pass from town to town, or to make then own bargains, by the favorite, General Banks. Free colored men twice give the city to us-once to Ballet once to Banks; but they cannot vote, even when the President breaks every Louisiana law to stuff the balat-boxes with soldiers' ballots, and manufactures a sham State out of refuse to balance Massachusetts in

the electoral college.

Missouri is told that the radicals do not represe Mr. Lincoln, who goes for "gradual" emancipa In consequence of this and Frank Blair's istrigues Missouri is still a slave State, and we only dare you hope, are not sure, that Maryland is saved from Mr. Lincoln's other pet, Montgomery Blair-both Colo nizationists, as Mr. Lincoln is to this day, so far as the world knows. Chivalrous men! willing that the "indispensable" negro should fight for them, and give them a country, but meaning to make the first use peace and power to export their defenders! Her nobly the negro has fought his way to recogni and respect! fought his way to it against a Presiden who has poured contempt upon him in word and deed! He proposes to colonize men with the same right to their native land as himself; and he tells the Chicago clergymen, at a time when he nimel re

nothing but eat, kets, it would or must the uttered of Port Hudson where's the evid Do not these ward the South tance to use of for a pro-slaver ning with Phe iled and proscrit dent, as Everett the armory of voluntarily made never even kep in that direction perious public o bleeding at every men and mother mands. Be sure sure, or Weed But that great of 1868. This to we blindly trust lawyers doubt i Congress to str two members of elves to its lasti every slave-B. Seward, who say the head of the C the President is sonally. Mr. We enough to be bo Custom-House,

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earily have yield sures us that " out of its false ; Mr. Seward's will be elected by operate with the the Republican je "No, there is "No, there is that is for all wh and laws to lay and our armies that, and there and nothing to so mon to all; let them in friendly to enlarge what sive and grievou any extent that earthlishment of Stephens and all our national unit home and defen while a hand res Yes, only Unio test, our opinion Do not imagin

inent, laments th

of the Presiden to-day. Judge ! "The journali country hold two vate use, which display; so that cannot be trusted to not cease, it leading men loo little to the law plore the calami from the unfounthe success of an I find the san people. That is er long hold the 1

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a Major General now an active su would be nation would rather see spologizing for third. "Out o only six voted f fifth. "There Washington — u "Whether the timber enough i hours as are com capable, but is otherwise," man ter the Union Le and you would fo coln man there,"

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he would rather decoin to appoin Lincoln, but even his usurpation in fore the news of cans of New Yor to withdraw, and the west, appoint lanta came, and a leading Repul give that plan his All this testing of the President mould the peace Mr. Lincoln succ silence his oppowas went to say or I'll break the afraid to risk di ting down his for publican party, publican party if is master of the party grounds the

the same cause, to In fact, the President will, but from fee Weed has the Cu the country dieg Lincoln that he the situation."

viding the Union

make Lincoln wi and trust in each ful lack, would it But if it be too den's line— Don't let them criminate praise make him master 28.

Wood, in De-

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it would only be giving them to rebell: How port Hudson, Fort Wagner and Petersburg! Yet of Fore Hander of any change of heart or opin-

not these things show an undue tenderness to po not dress to. une to use or help or do justice to the negro? There is the officer, civil or military, ever punished There is the conces, and all all the list, beginwith Phelps, Fremont, Butler, of those exand proscribed because they begged the Presiled and proceed says, to "draw this new weapon from he armory of public law"? The President never arily made one step towards the negro; has ter even kept step with Congress; never moved a that direction till driven by terrible disaster or imthat direction in the state of ling at every pore, widows and orphans, childless and mothers, shook the Capitol with their de-Be sure, therefore, you keep alive such prespar, er Weed will own him next term.

Rut that great act, the Emancipation Proclamation This trusty friend of the negro, to whom re blindly trust our and his future, knows that many repunding doubt its validity, yet vetoes the effort of Congress to strengthen and endorse it! The only embers of his Cabinet who ever pledged themres to its lasting longer than the war, and covering gery siave-Blair and Chase-are out; the one, seward, who says it will cease with the war, is still he head of the Cabinet-yes, retained there in spite of remonstrance of fourteen States in 1863, and the the remonstrates the Baltimore Convention for his re-request of even the Baltimore Convention for his re-noral. The New York Times, Lincoln's organ, thinks he President is bound by it neither officially nor per. Mr. Weed, whose support was of importance googh to be bought with the gift of the New York fusion-House, and by turning Chase from the Cabment, laments that Lincoln should ever so unnecesmily have yielded himself to the radicals, and asone us that "the Administration is working itself

W. Seward's home organ tells us that Mr. Lincoln all be elected by Mr. Seward's friends, and will coperate with them; and the Evening Post, best of Republican journals, said, Oct. 17, 1864-

e Republican journals, said, Oct. 17, 1894—

"No, there is but one mode of getting at peace, and let is for all who are in arms against the Constitution of laws to lay down their arms. Let them do that, of our armies will quickly disperse; let them do at, and there will be no subjugations, no revenges, of nothing to submit to but the laws which are commot all; let them do that, and then we shall meet len in friendly conference to correct what is wrong, realized what is narrow, to remove what is oppressing friends. to calarge what is narrow, to remove what is oppres-aire and grievous, and to modify our opinions even to any extent that may be necessary to the more secure establishment of liberty and justice. But Mr. Suphess and all his coadjutors may rely upon it that cur national unity, the single means of prosperity at lone and defence abroad, will never be abandoned while a hand remains to wave the glorious emblem of ne are republic."

Yes, only Union! and we will all modify, to any ex. our opinions about liberty, to suit these rebels ! Do not imagine that I stand alone in this judgment of the President, though others are seemingly silent day. Judge Durant, of New Orleans, says,-

today. Judge Durant, of New Orleans, says,—

The journalists, politicians and public men of our state use, which they believe in, the other for public signly; so that what appears to be public opinion amout be trusted as the opinion of the public. If this is not cease, the cause of liberty is in danger. Our lading men look too much to the candidate, and too little to the law and the people. In secret they defent the calamity of a choice they dare not repudiate, from the unfounded fear that opposition would secure the success of an anti-national candidate."

I find the same insincerity or timidity here: The epublicans, born of the Whigs, have no faith in the people. That is the reason why I feel we shall neve long hold the Nation in any line of policy till we get a certain section of the Democrats into the Republican ruls. Let me quote to you the private opinions of a dozen leading Republicans; -not their chance street talk, but their ripe, solemn, reiterated counsels to their friends. I quote nothing which has not been titered since the 1st of May last, and I quote no man to in civil life does not stand on a level like that of a Major General in the service, and no one who is not my an active supporter of Mr. Lincoln. "Mr. Linch's reëlection would be a disaster," says one. " It would be national destruction," says another. "I voild rather see McClellan President, and oppose only six voted for Lincoln's renomination," says a There is no such thing as a government at Washington - no purpose there," says a sixth. Whether the Cabinet be good or bad, there's not aber enough in Lincoln for a President in such but as are coming," says a seventh. "Lincoln is inmable, but is safe if managed by the Radicals, not hervise," manfully declares Winter Davis. " Ener the Union League of the third city of the Union, and you would fancy by the talk there was not a Lin-

in man there," says the ninth. Two years ago, the most influential paper west of untains long debated whether or not to demand Lincoln's withdrawal. "The Supreme Court will nost likely set aside the proclamation," said the ana in the House to me, in January, 1863; but a would rather trust our chances there than trust acoin to appoint judges there. Wade submits to latola, but even repeats his indignant protest against Surpation in the beginning of his speech. Bethe news of Atlanta came, the leading Republiand New York were a committee to ask Lincoln withdraw, and their circulars were scattered over the west, appointing a new convention. News of Ata came, and they succumbed. I hardly know of leading Republican press or speaker who did not

fre that plan his countenance. All this testimony and action prove the unfitness the President, in the opinion of radical men, to and the peace which is coming. How then did lk Lincoln succeed to be renominated, and hence to the his opposers? By using the same means thich the South has used for seventy years. She va vont to say to the North, "Submit to my terms, Ill break the Union," and till 1861 the North, thid to risk division, submitted. So Lincoln, puting down his foot, said to Massachusetts and the Re-Allican party, "Submit, or risk dividing the Re-Palicing party if you dare!" They submit, and he namer of the situation. Perhaps on political and key grounds they can do nothing else, and he canbe averted. But I am no politician. I risked dithing the Union for the slave's sake, and I dare, in tame cause, to risk dividing the Republican party. the President has never done an act, and never but from fear. He fears Weed, Seward and conbraim to-day, and acts so as to conciliate it. Mr. in has the Custom-House, and Seward runs round to country disgracing the Nation with his offers to mor and all for peace. But Mr. Lincoln buyear will obey Radicalism, for all that, if Radinstead of putting its hand on its mouth her, is as imperious as Weed;—and this is the

and of my talk to you to night. Lit these Republicans why they submit, and they We have made such a reputation for Mr. that he can safely defy us, and is master of be distainen." A poor reply, I think, specially wher a poor reply, I think, speed, you can be like Lincoln withdraw in forty-eight hours." Pluck at trust in each other, of both which there is plentilick, would have made them masters of the hour. let it it be too late, I beg to remind them of Dry-

"Idists only may be commed twice." ha't let them now pursue a policy of timid, indisfaisate praise toward the President, which will tale him master next year, and give him the weapon

nothing but eat, and he feared if he gave them musnothing but eat, and he feared if he gave them musto frighten them from protest if next summer he drags
them into shameful compromise. Let them rememtets, it would only be giving them to rebels!" How
them into shameful compromise. Let them rememtets, it would only be giving them to rebels!"
the minto shameful compromise. Let them rememtets, it would not be given the state of the state lan, and set him on the shoulders of power; this the and resumed my agitation. I have no great fear of policy that enabled the Baltimore Convention to defy the South; we can defend ourselves from her. It is the party. No more such mistakes. Sheridan used to say he had heard of men knocking their brains out our own leaders, that makes our greatest danger. against brick walls, but never of building brick walls specially and only in order to knock one's brains out.

And yet this is the policy pursued. Witness the of. Duily Advertiser, Evening Post, Tribune, the Governors fer of the Evening Post; and, further, listen to one and Senators, whose voices are loudest in this canvass, of Mr. Lincoln's able advocates—Mr. Tilton, of the their dissent does not surprise me. It took them

of the Evening Peat; and, further, listen to one of Mr. Lincoln's able advocates—Mr. Tillion, of the Independent—at Latimer Hall, Brooklyn. He says:

"As other gentlemen have spoken on other topics, let me advert to Slavery. I regret that so many voices, speaking for the Union cause, are silent on this question—peat the patients of the Rebellion, and the prohibition of Slavery. Therefore, when Republican speakers make the War question their only topic, burying the Slavery question in silence, they are not faithful to the banner they bear—they tear it in twain, and it in only late. The Estimence platform in a fine, but it is question is to be lulled to rest in Republican one great purpose of the Ballimore platform of the production is the contract of the production of the Ballimore platform in silency defeated before the day of battle in November." "" "It is immerable to notice how many influentiation of the Ballimore platform in silency defeated before the day of battle in November." "" "It is mentable to notice how many influentiation of the Ballimore platform in silency defeated before the day of battle in November." "" "It is a maintable to notice how many influentiation of the Ballimore platform in the contract of the production is not awarded its due share in the canvass. It is a voided as a subject which, too freely handled, may endanger the election—may frighten away some voters who mean to vote with us only on condition that the change the ground, if only for the sake of entrapping us into changing ours! The Democratic party, expecting to be defeated, can well afford to change their ground, if only for the sake of entrapping us into changing ours! The Democratic party, expecting to be defeated, can well afford to change their ground, if only for the sake of entrapping us into changing ours! The Democratic party, expecting to be defeated, can well afford to change their ground, if only for the sake of entrapping us into changing ours! The performance of the previous of the previous of the previous of the

These are true and loval words. So are the manfu protests of Davis and Wade, heard above the siren

song of caucus praise. I know and regret that some even of those who have stood with me on a disunion platform for twenty years submit, and support Mr. Lincoln as "the less of two evils." When, till now, did the anti-slavery cause have scales to weigh moral evils? Outsiders offer such Abolitionists the equivocal phrase of being "good men attempting half measures when whole measures are impossible, and thus turning reforming minorities into majorities." Reform never acknowlnever planned, nor believed it possible-nor allowable age, into office, that conscience may, perhaps, be parthis, while they know, by thirty years' experience on this slave question, that such appeals in the past to the people have done nothing but good; indeed, been of pure despotism "—of being "an ingrained Tory" our only check on bad men and weak men, and our of cherishing "contempt for the negro"-of withholdonly salvation. I am speaking to those who stand on ing, to this hear, the just wages due the colored solthe political level, and mean to vote. To them I say, diers-of "stuffing the ballot-boxes with soldiers' bal-Be vigilant, and demand imperiously of your party, lots in order to manufacture a sham State" in Louisnow and always, in season and out, fidelity to the jana-of bullying Massachusetts and the Republican

will ignore party, and pause long before they do any publican party if you dare!"-&c., &c. Look at an Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln from another quarter.

That learned Copperhead prosecutor, A. Oakey Hall, You ask me why not try more direct methods. I of New York city, made a speech at New Haven on did. I gave all of influence I had to that Cleveland the same evening in which Mr. Phillips spoke, in movement, which pledged itself to absolute justice,—
whose official committee offered a letter of mine, as
the same evening in which str. Finings spore, in
which, among the crimes and misdemeanors he laid
whose official committee offered a letter of mine, as radical as I could make it, as part of the platform, to their candidate, and he accepted it. History will search and tell why the door opened by Cleveland to hem, and thimble-rigging "! Surely, here is too close the earnest and leading men of both parties, at their an agreement in the substance of the indictment, berequest, was not used. I only here repeat my firm tween persons whose objects and ends are so diametribelief that that section of the Democratic party cally opposite, to be particularly desirable at this juncwhich looked to Cleveland (and allowed itself to be ture! merged in Chicago only because Atlanta's good news How the loyal and liberty-loving people of the councame a day too late) will have to be won into the Re- try regard Mr. Lincoln's trustworthiness for the next publican ranks before this nation can be long held to four years, in spite of every effort to disgrace him, any line of policy, good or bad. But the Cieveland movement did gallant and yeomanly service. It put

There never was a more abortive or a more ludicrous the only anti-slavery plank into the Baltimore plat- gathering held, politically speaking, in our judg form; it tossed Montgomery Blair out of the cabinet, ment, than the Cleveland Convention. Yet our friend though, to be sure, it has not wrenched him from the Mr. Phillips invests it with astonishing powers, and President's heart; and the Cleveland men were those whom it did concern Mr. Lincoln to reach by his pledge relation of Tenterden steeple to the Goodwin sands.

Independent-at Latimer Hall, Brooklyn. He says: twenty years to find out that the Abolitionists were

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS.

Under great pressure for lack of space, we devote nore than one-third of our present number to a speech delivered by our friend Wendell Phillips at the Tre mont Temple, on Thursday evening, 20th inst. We edges that whole measures are impossible. Reform print it not only in accordance with our usual habit in his particular case, but all the more readily because, if it were possible-to change minorities into majori- as he has kept silent for more than four months on ties, by lowering its demands and proclaiming itself the great issues of the times, there is naturally a decontent with half measures. Politics believes that, sire widely felt to know his present views and feelings, and acts accordingly; does what it can, not what it especially pertaining to the approaching transcendentought. There may be an hour sometimes-once in ly important Presidential election; and because, as five hundred years-when it is so necessary to put our readers fully understand, we feel compelled strongsome great man, only given to the world once in an ly to dissent from many of his statements, and deem much of his criticism of Mr. Lincoln to be not only doned if she shuts her eyes, and not only submits but aids in the inevitable. But, in my opinion, this is no such hour, and Mr. Lincoln is by no means such siderably extended since delivered, from his own manu an exceptional man, ripened, like the aloe, only once script. Of course, we have not any space, if we had in an age. I see no reason for descending from my the disposition, to go into a critical review of it; but level of Reformer to that of politician, -no reason we cannot allow it to pass without expressing our reoffered by any Republican issue or candidate. The gret to perceive what seems to us a set purpose-prianti-slavery party cannot safely thus desert its post.

ma facie—to represent Mr. Lincoln in the worst possible be unwilling to risk dividing the Republican party, by demanding absolute justice of men who believe in tives, to hold him up as an imbedie and a despot, and bin, than kill the virtue of the Republican party by a demanding absolute justice of men who believe in it, is to throw discredit on our maxims of twenty to damage his chance of re-election to the utmost expectation. Out of twenty-four Republican Senators, which is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, which is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, which is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, which is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, which is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only a selfish political trickster, as one who is only as o McClellan and Disunion. But we have always said ment for what he has done, and who will prove the Union is nothing weighed against justice. Why recreant to his heaven-attested pledges to the cause of change? We have always demanded the whole loaf, the millions whom he has by proclamation set free The Fremonters offered us half in 1856. We took from their fetters, at the earliest convenient opportu the risk of refusing, and brought in Buchanan. nity! And this in face of the fact, that the entire Horace Mann, surely as honest a man as Lincoln, slaveholding South is in hot rebellion, and the imoffered us half a loaf in the dark night of 1850. We mense Copperhead forces at the North in organized refused; and was our outside moral protest wasted? conspiracy, to overturn the Government as adminis-No; it, and it alone, made 1861 and its gallant resistance tered by Abraham Lincoln, for the sole alleged reason possible. It, and it alone, saved what little the nation that he is the political representative of Northern did save from Buchanan. Why change our method anti-slavery sentiment, inflexibly bent upon the abolinow? "Fear nothing but fear," as Conway so aptly tion of slavery, and incurably diseased with "nigger quotes from Montaigne. Mr. Lincoln shakes his finger on the brain"! And this, too, in disregard of the vaat political Massachusetts, crying, "Risk dividing the rious death-dealing blows given to the slave system, party if you dare!" Political Massachusetts suc- and of the emancipation and advancement of a mighty cumbs, sullen and reluctant, but silent. Anti-slavery negro host, by Mr. Lincoln and under his administra-Massachusetts neither succumbs nor is silent. She tion! Now, when a man occupies a position and avows calls out, over the heads of these noisy and insincere, sentiments, on the slavery question, which concer or silent and discouraged leaders, to the earnest men trates upon himself the murderous hatred and the of the nation, "Save your own cause!" This is the treasonable hostility of every negro-contemner and people's cause, and I am willing, Mr. Lincoln in 1862 every advocate of the chattel principle in the land, ing witness, to trust them with it; it is safe to trust and when the most tremendous consequences are them with it; that course has saved liberty the last wrapped up in the struggle for his re-election to the thirty years. We know its value by experience. Presidency, concerning freedom and free institutions, But the people must know the truth, and the whole it seems to us that to join in an outcry against him is truth. No two sets of opinions, one for clubs and not the part of wisdom or statesmanship. The indictanother for the hustings. I turn to the earnest men ment of Mr. Lincoln, by Mr. Phillips, is a most sweepof the Republican party, and remind them that only by ing one. In the case of the arrest and rendition of linking the people to their side and support have they the Cuban piratical slave-trader Arguelles, Mr. Philover been able to make headway against the selfish- line not only accuses Mr. Lincoln of "stealthily kidness of party, the ignorance and toryism of the con-napping" him, but asserts that "no tittle of evidence servative. Let not the people be induced or per- against him was offered our Government." Strange mitted, at this momentous hour, to put one jots of and inexplicable, then, is it that, being pro-slavery in faith in any man more than his purpose and character spirit and purpose as Mr. Lincoln is alleged to be, he justify. I charge them with inducing and permitting should have been in such hot haste to seize a notori-

North and the slave. I am speaking to those who party by saying, "Submit, or risk dividing the Re

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The third lecture of the course before the Parke aternity was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by Miss Anna E. Dickinson of Philadelphia.

She said it was stated, in Gen. McClellan's letter a epting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, that the preservation of the Union was the sole avowalso stated in the Chicago platform that the war has been for four years a failure. Both of these assertions are false as the hearts that conceived them and the

Commencing with the act of secession adopted by South Carolina in 1860, the speaker gave a minute sketch of the early movements of the rebels, and declared that no one was better fitted to continue the nderstanding are grossly deluded.

by confession of secessionists themselves. And it is of our magistrates with the social and military rebelabsurd to claim a justification of secession from the lion against Republicanism. In the coming four fact that one-fittieth part of one per cent. of a certain years, what a task is to devolve upon the nation!

proceeded to say that, strange and incredible as it new experiments in self-government. Scanty enough might seem, that platform actually commenced with a will be all the intellect, experience, devotion and patruth, saying that the Democratic party were devoted triotism which we can contribute to these great du

acts of treason of Mason and Slidell, Yancey and vided. Beauregard, Floyd and Toucey, Bragg and Buchanan, and proceeded to say that some men at the North were the special representatives, the color-bearers, of these these were allowed them, are proof, if any were needrebels. Such a man was the candidate of the Democratic party for Vice President; one whose vote in Congress opposed every bill for giving aid to the Government; and one who was quite consistent in voting literated the sense of their civil obligations. In the the Presidency—he is right in declaring his belief that to ashes in our hands. Such a double stay to the Re kent in view !

especting the force needful to capture New Orleans, he flings his sword in as the ransom of his State. he said it would require 50,000 men, and he could not The new Constitution is the brightest, the imperspare them. Farragut and Ben. Butler thought othforth immense applause.)

tam was one of the grandest victories of the army of the Potomac, but who fought and won it? McClellan? latter-day Abolitionists scarcely deign to consider not pursuit." To sum up Gen. McClellan's record Free States be generously extended. briefly, as an army officer he has been everywhere deficient; as a General he has been always defeated; who is yet debarred from them, may sleep more

one of chattels. (Great applause.) worn our uniform, shed their blood in our defence, up- cumbent) of Jay and Marshall. Other names mer Never! Never! The soil of the whole South has seems opportunely at liberty to serve his country seen so hallowed by the blood of black patriots, second time with fidelity and dignity. fighting in their country's cause, that it can never extermination. They shall not have independence.

uredly draw an overflowing house .- c. K. w.

"THE FREE SOUTH."

years, the weekly anti-slavery newspaper bearing the above title has again been established by William S. Bailey at Newport, Kentucky. The number now is- the public, and conspires apart for the overthrow of sued bears date October 19th, 1864, and is the 30th a free, republican government. The conflict is near, umber of the 10th volume since its commencement. and it will be desperate; but the cannibal faction wil In the conduct of this paper heretofore, Mr. Bailey be crushed. has given a signal example of courage and good principle combined with moderation. Advocating the abition of slavery, exposing the injustice of slave laws, peatedly brought in aid of the slow process of ordina- all who listen to her will appreciate her power. y litigation, to put an end to his paper. He and his Mrs. Harper is at present in Boston. The friends amily labored with immense energy and industry of bleeding humanity will be abundantly satisfied by against these discouraging circumstances, and used inviting her to their own place, to please the ear and very available means of defence against the cowardand brutal persecution which was employed against them. And when, at length, his office was sacked by mob, and his press and types thrown into the river, he applied himself, with quiet perseverance, to the neans of replacing them. He now starts again with new press, new type, and an enlarged paper, and ith the circle of his friends enlarged by the new cir-

umstances in which Kentucky finds herself. The new paper makes a very respectable appearnce, and at first sight would be taken for a Northern rather than a Southern paper. Politically, it advo-cates the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and seeks to engage in his favor the friends of Fremont, as well as the great mass of Republicans and Democrats. It represents that a change of opinion, similar to what this week.

we see in the North, is taking place in Kentucky, and that many old-time advocates of slavery and partisan democracy are accommodating themselves to the new order of things; and it looks forward hopefully to the speedy extirpation of slavery and overthrow of the

The price of The Free South is \$2,50 per annum in advance. As the pioneer advocate of freedom in a ed object for which the war was commenced. It was slave Sta.", it certainly merits a liberal support; and its editor will be glad to receive Northern as well as Southern subscriptions.-c. K. W.

> LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XIX. NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator : It was the cold-blooded observation of Hawthorn clared that no one was better fitted to continue the policy thus begun than Gen. McClellan, Professor of the New Gospel of Peace. Compromise is the cry of the party he represents. Compromise formerly meant national dishonor, now it means national death. Those who sustain McClellan, understanding his position, are logic may be made to serve any turn. Any man who clearly traitors; those who sustain him without such has learned the result of the three State elections last week, and who persists in voting for McClellan understanding are grossly deluded.

It is now proposed to assemble a Convention to treat for Peace. This would be merely the revival of an old failure. Such attempts have been made in Congress over and over again. The Crittenden comprofers are for all practical purposes, the ballots have been alnise was one of these, and this failed through the action of the South, as examination of the votes of her to readjust himself in his chair for a second term of Congress-men would show. The South refused a office. Our victories, nevertheless, have not been gained without a struggle, and should stimulate rath-1864, except on the battle-field, and at the cannon's mouth.

The North, and even Massachusetts, so particularly strongest possible assurance of the cordial sympathy complained of, had denied the South no just claim, and refused it no right, had inflicted upon it no injury, polls, the bolder and more radical will be the dealings species of property, being ill-treated, and having legs Peace to be won with the sword-treason to be punrun with, has chosen to run away.

After giving a severely accurate description of the remodelled—the Union gradually restored—old scars efects and errors of the Chicago platform, the lecturer removed or concealed-new industries, new societies, to the Union in the future as in the past.

Miss Dickinson then described some of the specific ing—if the members of the body politic be equally dities, and little will they avail if co-operation be want-

The interest which the soldiers evinced in the late ed, that our volunteers were inspired by no groveling against the bill preventing disloyal men from holding army indeed is our hope. Without it, the mainteoffice, because its success would have prevented him from being Vice President. To descend a little—to the consideration of McClellan, their candidate for the fruits of victory would be in danger of turning the record of his public life was kept in view when public is the citizen soldier: our protection in the the nomination was made. Most certainly it was so present, our security for the future. Witness what he has done for Maryland. His ballots decide in favor of The speaker next gave a scorching review of Mc- freedom the scales which inclined the other way, and Clellan's military career. When asked his judgment against the iniquitous weights of a brutal aristocracy

ishable trophy of Maryland's loyal warriors, nor can rwise, and took that city with a comparatively incon- any honor in her bestowal discharge posterity from siderable force. (The mention of these names called gratitude to them, so long as men can define slavery and remember who saved them from its accursed Gen. McClellan's first military reputation rested sway. Meanwhile the nation calmly accepts, withpon the exploits of Rosecrans and others in West out comprehending, the transfer of a people from Virginia. He afterwards captured the wooden guns one system of labor to another, from one section of at Manassas, and then spent six weeks before York- the Union to another. We hear no outcry against own, burrowing in the mud. The battle of Antie- the barbarity of immediate emancipation, no protest No! But Hooker on one side, and Burnside on the such trivial objections; they are not to be frightened other. McClellan was sitting five miles in the rear. by a bugbear, they know the real despoiler of the After the defeat of Lee, he allowed him to sleep on the State. The action of Maryland becomes important attle field, then gave him a day to bury his dead, as the first example in our history of a slave commuthen gave him another to move across the Potomac, and seventy two hours after the battle he telegraphed to Washington that he had sent Gen. Pleasanton "in Let the welcome and encouragement of her sister

prating of economy in public expenditure, he pockets soundly now that Judge Taney is no more. The con-\$6,000 a year for doing nothing; as a candidate for stant peril of a decision from the Supreme Court the Presidency, he sees no way of ending the war which might invalidate the Proclamation is now at an but by a compromise with rebels; wearing the uni- end. Soon enough, if not so soon as we desired, the form and bearing the arms of his country, he uses place of the Chief Justice has been vacated, and can that position and those arms to stab his country to the be filled by one imbued with the principle of human eart: announcing that the Union is not to be aban-equality. The change is as good as a battle gained. doned, he yet says nothing of the public debt, nothing What further hope has slavery, except in the leniency of confiscation measures, nothing of emancipation.

What a contrast with the actual President of the macy? A new era dawns upon American jurispru United States! Whatever criticisms (the lecturer dence, of which we have witnessed the lowest abasesaid) she had heretofore made upon him, it must be ment. Henceforth before the national tribunal huadmitted that past ages have seen no act shining with manity will have rights which citizens are bound to uch divine splendor as the dash of a pen that gave respect; and liberty will be one of these rights, and reedom, and manhood and womanhood, to three mil- the earnings of industry another. "The Angel Death" is not less the world's fair friend than "the McClellan wishes to reverse this state of things, to unlify this decision, to send the soldiers, who have seld our tottering banner, and helped win our most tioned are not superior to his, and are generally glorious victories, back into bondage. Shall this act those men who already are occupying positions from of infamous ingratitude be perpetrated? We answer, which they can ill be spared. The Ex-Secretary

Before my next letter will have appeared in your again bear the footstep of a slaveholder or of a slave. columns, the November election will be over, amid a Jefferson Davis says, We will have independence universal sense of relief. Men prefer settlement to uncertainty, even when the former is merely delusive, If they desire and prefer it, let them have extermina- as it was in all the years preceding the present revolu tion. Happily, the new composition of affairs is not The lecture lasted an hour and a half, receiving likely to be founded on an earthquake; and after the equent applause from an immense audience. The second Tuesday in November, it will be safe to chalk next lecture is to be delivered by Professor Goldwin out definite plans in life, and to build with a view to mith, of England, who nobly deserves and will as permanence. For a little more than a fortnight the two great parties of the land will confront each other, and prepare for battle. The one is radiant with loyalty to the State and to Liberty. The other is like the ghoul of the Arabian story, who ate rice before After an enforced discontinuance of nearly five her husband with a tooth-pick, and at night battened secretly upon corpses in the graveyard : the Demo cratic party makes its petty show of patriotism before

MRS. FRANCES ELLEN HARPER. This eminent anmaking free comments on the various pernicious in- ti-slavery lecturer, of long standing, delivered one of fluences of the peculiar institution, and doing all this her able and eloquent addresses on "The Mission of in a slave State, he of course met with determined op- the War," Sunday evening, Oct. 23, 1864. It was one osition from the wealthy and powerful among its in-babitants. But so calm and reasonable were his state-by the large and enthusiastic audience which crowdments, that it was only by a perversion of even the ed the meeting-house of the first Independent Baptist ro-slavery laws of Kentucky that an indictment Church. Throughout, the discourse was full o ould be found against him, and Lynch law was re- thought, reason, and wit. And it is but due to say,

Mrs. Harper is better known by her former name

Frances Ellen Watkins. Address, No. 9, Gardner street, Boston, Mass.

Among various other matters designed for but excluded from our present number, in conse-quence of the great length of Mr. Phillips's speech, and of Judge Advocate General Holt's exposition of the formidable great Western Conspiracy against the Government, is the criticism of "E. H. H."

Gen. Banke is in Boston, and will speak in Faneuil Hall on Saturday and Monday evenings next.

THE FREEDOM OF MARYLAND. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. The President was serenated this evening, and spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. The President was serenaded this evening, and spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:

"I am notified that this is a compliment paid me
by the loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I
infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for
the State furnishes the occasion, and that in your
views the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief
merit of the new Constitution. Most heartly do I
congratulate you, and Maryland, and the mation, and
the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have
aved to the nation more money than would have
met all the private loss incident to the measure; but
it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends
may fully realize all their anticipations of good from
it, and that its opponents may by its effects be agreea
bly and profitably disappointed.

A word upon another subject. Something said by
the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn,
N. Y., has been construed by some into this, that if I
shall be beaten at the election, I will between then
and the end of my constitutional term do what I may
be able to ruin the government. Others regard the
fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not sine
dis, but to meet again if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if
the nominee shall be elected, he will at once seize control of the Government. I hope the good people will
permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on either
point. I am struggling to maintain the Government,
not to overthrow it. I therefore say that if I shall
live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next
March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally
elected therefor in November shall be duly installed
as President on the 4th of March, and that in the interval I shall do my utmost that whosoever is to hold
the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best
possible chance to save the ship. This is due to the
people both on principle and under th

may add that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties, no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quali when they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, and all their brave commanders?"

A VICTORIOUS WEEK.

A VICTORIOUS WEEK.

This week has been one of the most spirited times of the war, as it became that week to be in which felt the 87th anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyns and the 83d anniversary of the surrender of Cornwalis,—October 17th, 1777, and October 19th, 173l. Gen. Sherman has baffled Gen. Hood; Gen. Rosecrans has taken the field against Gen. Price, who has, apparently, got into bad quarters in Missouri; Gen. Grant is pushing operations against Richmond; and Gen. Sheridan, on the 16th, won one of the greatest successes of the war, defeating Gen. Longstreet, (or Early,) taking more than 2000 prisoners, many cannon, and much miscellaneous spoil. A number of minor successes are reported, one of the most agreeable of which is the defeat of 280 rebels at Fort Donelson, which was the work of only 80 colored soldiers—a handsome exploit, and as creditable to Lieut. Johnson, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his men, as to the soldiers. The war, it will be seen, goes on well. The political field, too, affords a most encouraging spectade, and in three weeks we shall have men, as to the soldiers. The war, it will be seen, goes on well. The political field, too, affords a most encouraging spectacle, and in three weeks we shall have mighty triumphs to mention. In Pennsylvania, the Republican majority, including the soldiers' vote, will be 12,000 or thereabouts; and in Indiana, 22,000. Ohio's Republican majority is about 75,000. There is a gain of twenty-one members of Congress, besides the one gained in Maine. This secures a large majority to the Republicans in the next House of Representatives; and the Senate has jalways been theirs, and will so remain.—Boston Traceller of Saturday.

The results of Gen. Sheridan's operations in the Shenandoah Valley are footed up as follows: prisoners captured, 8600; cannon captured, 78; small arms, 12,100; caissons, 25; wagons, 260.

From Missouri, we learn that heavy fighting was going on all Saturday between Gen. Curtis and the main army of Price. The loses were heavy, and it was thought the Rebels had suffered much more severely than the Union army. Gen. Pleasanton, with his cavalry, was pressing hard on the rear of the enemy. A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 21st, says that Gen. Blunt had been all that day stubbornly resisting the advance of the Rebel Price's army toward the western part of the State of Missouri. Gov. Carney; of Kaness, having telegraphed that the danger was very great, and to send to the front every available man, troops were going forward rapidly. danger was very great, and to send to the front every available man, troops were going forward rapidly.

Gen. Sheridan officially states that he pursued the flying Rebels nearly: to Mt. Jackson, and that the evidences of an entire rout were complete on every hand. The Rebels nearly took 24 pieces of artillery from us early in the morning, but Sheridan not only retook them, but added nearly as many more to them, and they are now at his headquarters. The Valley is strewn, with arms and equipments thrown away by and they are now at his headquarters. The Valley is atrewn with arms and equipments thrown away by the enemy, and not less than three hundred wagons have been captured or destroyed. Fifteen hundred of our wounded and 1,500 Rebel prisoners have arrived at Martinsburg. Gen. Custer arrived in Washington on Saturday with ten captured Rebel battle-flags. We have additional particulars of the seizure of the steamship Roanoke by Rebel pirates, under Lieut. Braine. The Roanoke left Havana on the 29th of last month for this part, and about ten oclock on that

Braine. The Roanoke left Havana on the 29th of last month for this port, and about ten o'clock on that night, the Rebels, by a sudden movement, succeeded in securing all the officers. After seeing the passengers and crew on board another vessel for Bermuda, the pirates burned the Roanoke. Her freight was of no great value; but she had on board between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, which her Rebel captors

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Cummington, Sunay, Nov. 6. In Florence, Friday evening, Nov. 11.

MARRIED-Iu Lynn, Oct. 11, by Rev. Samuel Johnon, Dr. HENRY C. AHLBORN to Miss EMILY, daughter of lames N. Buffum, Esq., all of Lynn.

In the Church of the Holy Ghost, Heidelberg, Germany, August 18, by Stadtpfarrer Schellenberg, Rev. Thomas Vickers of Boston, to Karolina Katharina, youngest laughter of the late Martin Sceberger, Superin the Orphan Asylum in Heidelberg.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE PRIEND OF PROGRESS. NO. 1, for November, contains Rev. O. B. Frothing-ham's Discourse before the Alumni at Cambridge, entitled, "THE NEW RELIGION OF NATURE," with a varieentitled, "The New Religion of Nature," with a varie-ty of other contributions.
\$2 per year. Single numbers, 20 cents. To be had of the Newsdealers.

C. M. PLUMB & CO, Publishers, 274 Canal St., New York. SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK.

HOWING what the present Administration has accom-History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th

and 38th Congresses. CONTENTS.

Slaves used for Insurrectionary purposes made Free. Fugitive Slaves not to be returned by Persons in the Army. The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolishment of Slavery.

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Hayti and Liberia. Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia. The African Slave-Trade. Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Co-

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THE MORNING COMETH!

BY REV. S. P. SMITH It is coming, it is coming, As comes the blessed rais When the burning heat and drynes

Have scorehed the waving grain ; We hail the early prop Tis not in vain to wait : If the help serves Gon's great purpose,

It is coming, it is coming, Said the slave, whose heavy toil Was grinding bone and muscle, As the cart-wheel grinds the soil ; The trail of Desolati That marks the War's red wrath. Reveals, where Faith stands waiting The Almighty's onward path.

It is coming, it is coming, As comes the gentle dew On the weary, fainting flowers, When the moontide heat is through ; It comes in silent sweetness We never hear it coming But it blesses none the less

It is coming, it is coming, As the Giant, rested, wakes, As o'er the distant hill-tope The morning redness breaks; While the soldier on his picket His solemn vigil keeps, The light already glim On the highest rugged steeps.

It is coming, yes, 'tis coming, But, O Prophet, Poet, when? We have lavished forth, like water, Our treasure and our men. That guides our devious way, And, blinded in the darkness, Gop bids our Faith delay.

It is coming, it is coming-Love can calm the maddened brain, And the Palm-tree and the Pinc-tree Interlace their boughs again; The Corn and Cotton ripen For the Loyal and the Brave, And Freemen till the acres
Of a Land without a SLAVE!

It is coming, it is coming—
PEACE o'er all the land shall rest, With a Glory and a Beauty Like Evening in the West; The noontide brightness lingers, But Gop can bid it glow ; The forest sleeps in acorns, But God can make it grow.

NO SLAVE BENEATH THE FLAG.

No slave beneath that starry flag, The emblem of the free! No fettered hand shall wield the brand That smites for Liberty ! No tramp of servile arm Shall shame Columbia's shore : For he who fights for Freedom's rights

Go tell the ashes of the braves Who at Por Hudson fell; Go tell the dust whose holy trust Stern Wagner guards so well ; Go breathe it softly, slowly, Where'er the patriot slave For right has fled; and tell the dead He fills a freeman's grave! Go tell Kentucky's bondmen true. That he who fights is free : And let the tale fill every gale That floats o'er Tennesse

Let all our mighty rivers The story Southward pour, And every wave tell every slave To be a slave no more. No [slave beneath that grand old flag ! For ever let it fly ! With lightning rolled in every fold,

And flashing victory ! God's blessing breathe around it; And when all strife is done May Freedom's light, that knows no nigh Make every star a sun! -N. Y. Tribut

TO THE PILOT OF THE SHIP OF STATE.

Though furious winds and tempests rage, And lightnings flash and thunders roar; Though all the elements engage, Their fury on the Ship to pour, Stand firm and steady at your post; For if you yield, the Ship is lost.

Though on the billows fiercely tost, And breakers threaten to destroy : Though sail and spar are rent and lost, And false lights glitter to decoy, Stand firm and steady at your post : For if you yield, the Ship is lost.

Though part the crew be mutineers. And officers should recreant prove ; Though friends take counsel of their fears. And from her course the Ship would move, Stand firm and steady at your post; For if you yield, the Ship is lost.

Though thicker gloom and darkness lower. And more obscure appears the way, Remember 'tis the midnight hour Of darkness which precedes the day; Stand firm and steady at your post, And save the ship, whate'er the cost ! Roxbury, Mass.

-Boston Traveller

OCTOBER.

The summer, slow retreating from the heavens, Returns a space, earth's beauty to behold, And through the mists of parting tears she sendeth One last fond smile to haunts beloved of old.

Like the Egyptian queen in ancient story, That garbed herself all royally to die, The year around her folds her robe of beauty, And stands a queen beneath the pallid sky; And round her regal form, like hushed attendants,

The forests stand in anguished meanings tose'd, For 'neath her splender heaves to death her bosom Smote by the aspic of the untimely frost. Like Casar, soon will come the chill December. To gaze upon her form whence life is fled ;

And the wild winds that wail around her dying, Will shrink in anguish o'er the bright year dead

WHAT IT IS TO LOVE. Love ! I will tell thee what it is to love ! It is to build with human thoughts a shrine Where hope sits brooding like a beauteous dove, Where time seems young, and life a thing divine. All tastes, all pleasures, all desires combin Above, the stars in cloudless beauty shine Around the streams their flowery margins kiss;

And if there's heaven on earth, that heaven is sur Yes, this is love, the steadfast and the true, The immortal glory that hath never set; The best, the sweetest boon the heart e'er knew; Of all life's sweets the very sweetest yet ! O! who can but recall the eve they met To breathe in some green walk their first young vor While summer flowers with moonlight dews were And the wind sighs soft around the mountain brow, . And all was rapture then, which is but memory now.

Selections.

THE GREAT WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

(Concluded from first page.)

Thus, too, Dodd, Grand Commander of the order in Indiana, quoting, in his address of February last, the views of his chief, Vallandigham, and adopting them as his own, says:

"He (Vallandigham) judges that the Washington power will not yield up its power, until it taken from them by an indignant people, by force

uch, then, are the written principles of the or der in which the neophyte is instructed, and which he is sworn to cherish and observe as his rule of action, when, with arms placed in his hands, he is called upon to engage in the overthrow of his Government, This declaration—first, of the absolute right of slavery; second, of State sovereignty and the right of secession; third, of the right of armed resistance to constituted authority on the part of the disaffected and the disaloyal, whenever their ambition disaffected and the disloyal, whenever their ambition may prompt them to revolution—is but an assertion of that abominable theory which, from its first enunciation, served as a pretext for conspiracy after conspiracy against the Government on the part of Southern traitors, until their detestable plotting culminated in open rebellion and bloody civil war. What more appropriate name, therefore, to be communicated as a password to the new member upon his first admission to the secrets of the order could have been conceived than that which was actually adopted—that of "Calhoun!"—a man, who, baffled in his lust for power, with gnashing teeth turned adopted—that of "Calhoun!"—a man, who, baffled in his lust for power, with gnashing teeth turned upon the Government that had lifted him to its highest honors, and upon the country that had borne him, and, down to the very close of his fewered life, labored incessantly to scatter far and wide the seeds of that poison of death now upon our lips! The thoris which now pierce and tear us are of the tree

VII .- ITS SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND OPERATIONS. From the principles of the order, as thus set forth, its general purpose of co-operating with the rebel-lion may readily be inferred, and, in fact, those prin-ciples could logically lead to no other result. This general purpose, indeed, is distinctly set forth in the personal statements and confessions of its members, personal statements and confessions of its members, and particularly of its prominent officers, who have to make disclosures to the Govern

ment. Among the most significant of these confessions are those already alluded to, of Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, the heads of the order in Missouri. The latter, whose statement is full and explicit, says:
"At the time I joined the order, I understood that aid and assist the Confederate its object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this rebellion." He adds: "The order is hostile in every respect to the General Government, and friendly to the so-called Confederate Government. It is exclusively made up of disloyal persons—of all Democrats who are desirous of se-curing the independence of the Confederate States, with a view of restoring the Union as it was."

It would be idle to comment on such gibberish as the statement that " the independence of the Confederate States" was to be used as the means of re-

manipulations of these traitorous jugglers, doubtless the brains of many have been so far muddled as to accept the shameless declaration as true.

But to proceed to the specific purposes of the order, which its leaders have had in view from the beginning, and which, as will be seen, it has been able, in many cases, to carry out with very considable, in many cases, to carry out with very considerable success, the following are found to be most pointedly presented by the testimony:

I. Aiding Soldiers to Desert, and Harboring and

Protecting Deserters. Early in its history, the order essayed to undermine such portions of the army as essayed to undermine such portions of the army as were exposed to its insidious approaches. Agents were sent by the K. G. C. into the camps to introduce the order among the soldiers, and those who became members were instructed to induce as many of their companions as possible to desert, and for this purpose the latter were fornished by the order with money and citizens' clothing. Soldiers who hesitated at desertion, but desired to leave the army, were introduced to lawyers who engaged to furnish were introduced to lawyers who engaged to furnish them some quasi legal pretext for so doing; and a certain attorney of Indianapolis, named Walpole, who was particularly conspicuous in furnishing facilities of this character to soldiers who applied to him, has boasted that he has thus aided five hundred entered to have the members of the order were promptly apprised of all raids to be made by the forces of the former, and were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid to the members of the content of the most now close the most now of the most now close t listed men to escape from their contracts. Through the schemes of the order in Indiana, whole con nies were broken up; a large detachment of a battery company, for instance, deserting on one occa-sion to the enemy, with two of its guns, and the camps were imbued with a spirit of discontent and camps were imbued with a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the service. Some estimate of the number of deserters at this time may be derived from a report of the Adjutant General of Indiana, from a report of the Augusta.

of January, 1863, setting forth that the number of deserters and absentees returned to the army through the post of Indianapolis alone, during the month of December, 1862, was nearly two thousand six hundred. As soon as arrests of these deserters had a long and a lo six hundred. As soon as arrests of these deserters began to be generally made, writs of habeas corpus were issued in their cases by disloyal judges, and a considerable number were discharged thereon. In one instance in Indiana, where an officer in charge of a deserter properly refused to obey the writ, arrer it had been suspended in such cases by the President, his attachment for content President, his attachment for contempt was ordered by the chief justice of the State, who declared that "the streets of Indianapolis might run with blood, but that he would enforce his authority against the President's order." On another occasion certain United States officers, who had made the arrest of de-

Soldiers, upon deserting, were assured of immunity from punishment, and protection on the part of the order, and were instructed to bring away with the order, and were instructed to oring away with them their arms, and, if mounted, their horses. Details sent to arrest them by the military authori-Details sent to arrest them by the military authorities were in several cases forcibly resisted, and, where not unusually strong in numbers, were driven back by large bodies of men, subsequently generally ascertained to be members of the order. Where arrests were effected, our troops were openly attacked and fired upon on their return. Instances of such attacks occurring in Morgan and Rush counties, Indiana, are expecially retired by Grand Commander Hunt as his representative, to recruit for the rebel service, were nominally authorities were in several cases for the purpose of fitting out with pistols, clothing, money, &c., men desiring to join the Southern service; and, in the lodges of the order in St. Louis and Northern Missouri, money has often been raised to purchase horses, arms, and equipments for soldiers about to be forwarded to the Southern army. In the latter State parties empowered by Price, or yellow the control of the control of the country of the control of the contr such attacks occurring in Morgan and Rush counties, Indiana, are especially noticed by General Carrington. In the case of the outbreak in Morgan county, J. S. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, a member or friend of the order, sought to forward to the disloyal newspapers of the West false and inflammatory telegraphic despatches in regard to the affair, to the effect that cavalry had been sent to to the disloyal newspapers of the West false and inflammatory telegraphic despatches in regard to the affair, to the effect that cavalry had been sent to had committed gross outrages, and that several citizens had been shot; and adding: "Ten thousand soldiers cannot hold the men arrested this night. Civil war and bloodshed are inevitable." The assertions in the despatch were entirely false, and may serve to illustrate the fact heretofore noted, that a studious misrepresentation in regard to the acts of the Government and its officers is a part of the prescribed duty of members of the order. It is the prescribed duty of members of the order. It is neighborhood (at whose house also meetings of the order were held.) is indicated in the testimony a

draft in the Western States, and were strong enough in certain localities to greatly embarrass the Government. In this year, and early in 1865, a number of enrolling officers were shot in Indiana and Illinois. In Blackford county, Indiana, an attack was made upon the court-house, and the book connected with the draft were destroyed. In several counties of the State a considerable military force was required for the protection of the United States officials, and a large number of arrests were made, including that of one Reynolds, an ex-Senator of the Legislature, for publicly urging upon the populace to resist the conscription—an offence of the same character, in fact, as that upon which Vallandigham was apprehended in Ohio. These

Indiana nearly two hundred persons were indicted for conspiracy against the Government, resisting the draft, &c., and about sixty of these were convicted. Where members of the order were forced into the army, by the draft, they were instructed, in case they were prevented from presently escaping, and were obliged to go to the field, to use their arms in battle against their fellow-soldiers rather than the enemy, or, if possible, to desert to the enemy, by whom, through the signs of the order, they would be recognized and received as friends. It is to be added that whenever a member volunteered in the army, he was at once expelled from the order.

3. Circulation of Disloyal and Treasonable Publications.—The order, especially in Missouri, has severetly circulated throughout the country a great quantity of treasonable publications, as a means of

quantity of treasonable publications, as a mextending its own power and influence, as extending its own power and influence, as well as of giving encouragement to the disloyal, and inciting them to treason. Of these, some of the principal are the following: "Pollard's Southern History of the War," "Official Reports of the Confederate Government," "Life of Stonewall Jackson," pamphlets containing articles from the "Metropolitan Record," "Abraham Africanus, or Mysteries of the White House," "The Lincoln Catechism, or a Guide to the Presidential election of 1864," "Indestructible Organics," by Tinga. These publications have generally been procured by formal requisitions drawn upon the grand commander by leading have generally been procured by formal requisition drawn upon the grand commander by leadin members in the interior of a State. One of thes requisitions, dated June 10th last, and drawn by a local secretary of the order at Genteryville, Mo., is exhibited in the testimony. It contains a column of the initials of a number of subscribers, opposite whose names are entered the number of disloyal publications to be furnished, the particular book or books, &c., required being indicated by fictitious 4. Communicating with, and Giving Intelligence to

the enemy.—Smith, grand secretary of the order in Missouri, says, in his confession: "Rebel spies, mail-carriers, and emissaries have been carefully protected by this order ever since I have been a memtected by this order ever since I have been a mem-ber." It is shown in the testimony to be customary in the rebel service to employ members of the order as spies, under the guise of soldiers furnished with furloughs to visit their homes within our lines. On coming within the territory occupied by our forces they are harbored and supplied with information by he order. Another class of spies claim to be de-erters from the enemy, and at once seek an opporunity to take the oath of allegiance, which, ever, though voluntarily taken, they claim to be administered while they are under a species of dures, and, therefore, not to be binding. Upon swearing allegiance to the Government, the pretended deserter engages, with the assistance of the order, in serter engages, with the assistance of the order, in collecting contraband goods or procuring intelligence to be conveyed to the enemy, or in some other treasonable enterprise. In his official report of June 12th last, Col. Sanderson remarks: "This department is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order."

In Missouri regular mail communication was for a In Missouri regular mail communication was for a long period maintained through the agency of the order from St. Louis to Price's army, by means of which private letters, as well as official dispatches between him and the Grand Commander of Missouri, were regularly transmitted. The mail-carriers started from a point on the Pacific Railroad, near Kirkwood Station, about fourteen miles from St. Louis and travelling only, by night, proceeded (to Louis, and, travelling only by night, proceeded (to Quote from Colonel Sanderson's report to "Mattox Mills, on the Maramee river, thence past Mineral Point to Webster, thence to a point fifteen miles below Van Buren, where they crossed the Black river, and thence to the rebel lines." It is, probably, also by this route that the secret correspondence, stated by the witness Pitman to have been constantly kept up between Price and Vallandigham, the heads of the order at the North and South respectively, was

successfully maintained.

A similar communication has been continue held with the enemy from Louisville, Kentucky, considerable number of women in that State, many of them in high position in rebel society, and some of them outwardly professing to be loyal, were discovered to have been actively engaged in receiving and forwarding mails, with the assistance of the or-der and as its instruments. Two of the most noto-rious and successful of these, Mrs. Woods and Miss

were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid and comfort to the raiders. To show how efficient and comfort to the raiders. To show how efficient for this purpose was the system thus established, it is to be added that our military authorities have, in a number of cases, been informed, through members of the order, employed in the interest of the Gov-ernment, of impending raids, and important army movements of the rebels, not only days, but some times weeks, sooner than the same intelligence

the order in Missouri states, in his confession "One of the especial objects of this order was to place members in steamboats, ferryboats, telegraph offices, express offices, department headquarter provost Marshals' offices, and, in fact, in every pos tion where they could do valuable service;" ar proceeds to specify certain members who, at the date of his confession, (August 2d last.) were em ployed at the express and telegraph offices in S

5. Aiding the Enemy, by recruiting for them, or As serters in Illinois, were themselves arrested for kid-napping and held to trial by a disloyal judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, though ac-knowledging them to be such. is estimated that two thousand men were sent South from Louisville alone, during a few weeks in April and May, 1864. The order and its friends at that city have a permanent fund, to which there are many subscribers, for the purpose of fitting out with pistols In the latter State parties empowered by Price, or by Grand Commander Hunt as his representative to recruit for the rebel service, were nominally au

o be added, that seven of the party in Morgan county who made the attack upon our troops were convicted of their offence by a State court. Upon their trial it was proved that the party was composed of members of the K. G. C.

One of the most pointed instances of protection furnished to deserters occurred in a case in Indiana, where seventeen deserters entrenched themselves in a log cabin with a ditch and palisade, and were furnished with provisions, and sustained in their defence against our military authorities for a considerable period by the order or its friends.

2. Discouraging Enlistments and Resisting the

fence against our military authorities for a considerable period by the order or its friends.

2. Discouraging Enlistments and Resisting the Draft.—It is especially inculcated by the order to oppose the reinforcement of our armies, either by volunteers or drafted men. In 1862, the Knights of the Golden Circle organized generally to resist the draft in the Western States, and were strong enough in certain localities to greatly embarrass and the content of the content

from them on each occasion about \$80 worth of caps, besides a number of pistols and cartridges, which she carried in person to Forrest's command, besides a much larger quantity of similar articles which she caused to be forwarded by other agents. The guerillas in Missouri also received arms from St. Louis, and one Douglas, one of the most active conspirators of the O. A. K., in Missouri, and a special emissary of Price, was arrested while in the act of transporting a box of forty revolvers by railroad, to a guerilla

that this proposition was coolly considered, and finally rejected, not because of its fiendish character—no voice being raised against its criminality—but because only it was deemed premature. At Louisville, in June last, a similar scheme was discussed among the order for the waylaying and butchering of negro soldiers in the streets at night; and in the same month, a party of its members in the field over those of the enemy, their allies at the North have never thus far been able to carry out their grand plan of a general armed rising of the order, and its co-operation on an extended scale with the Southern forces. This plan has been twofold, and consisted—first, of a rising of the order, in Missouri, aided by a strong detachment from Illinois, and a co-operation with a rebel army under Price; second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio, and Keny, and a co-operation with a force under Brecksand a co-operation with a freet army under Friee; the murder of one Coffin, a Government detective, second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and a co-operation with a force under Breck-inridge, Buckner, Morgan, or some other rebel commander, who was to invade the latter State. In this case the order was first to cut the railroads and telegraph wires, in order that intelligence of the movement might not be sent abroad, and the transportation of Federal troops might be delayed, and then mander, who was to invade the latter State. In this case the order was first to cut the railroads and telegraph wires, in order that intelligence of the movement might not be sent abroad, and the transportation of Federal troops might be delayed, and then to seize upon the arsenals at Indianapolis, Columbus, Springfield, Louisville, and Frankfort, and furnishing such of their number as were without arms, to kill or make prisoners of department, district, and post commanders, release the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, and at Camps Morton, Douglas, and Chase, and thereupon join the Southern army at Louisville or some other point in Kentucky, which State was to be permanently occupied by the combined force. At the period of the movement, it was also proposed that an attack should be made upon Chicago by means of steam-tugs mounted with cannon. A similar course was to be taken in Missouri, and was to result in the permanent occupation of the State. This plan has long occupied the minds of members of the order, and has been continually discussed by

character described was intended to have taken place in the spring of this year, simultaneously with an expected advance of the army of Lee upon Washington, but the plans of the enemy having been anticipated by the movements of our own generals, the rising of the conspirators was necessarily postponed. Again, a general movement of the Southern forces was anticipated to take place about July 4, and with the grand plan of action above set forth has been more than ever discussed throughout the order, and its success most confidently predicted, while at the same time an extensive organization and preparation for carrying their conspiracy into effect have been actively going on. But, up to this time, notwithstanding the late raids of the enemy in Kentucky, and the invasion of Missouri by Price, no such general action on the part of the order as was contemplated has taken place—a result, in great part, owing to the activity of our military authorities in strengthening the detachments at the prisons, arsenals, &c., and in taken place—a result, in activity of our military authorities in strengthening the detachments at the prisons, arsenals, &c., and in causing the arrest of the leading conspirators in the several States, and especially in the seizure of large quantities of arms which had been shipped for the use of the order in their intended outbreak. It was, doubtless, on account of these precautions that the day last appointed for the rising of the order in Inday last appointed for the rising of the order in In-diana and Kentucky (August 16,) passed by with

but slight disorder.

It is, however, the inability of the public enemy,

of the capture by the Union forces of Northern agant as this scheme may appear, it is yet the settled memoers of the order engaged in co-operating with memoers of the order engaged in co-operating with them, have frequently retaliated by seizing promi-nent Union citizens, and holding them as hostages for the release of their allies. At other times our ed were not treated by us as ordinary prisoners of war, retaliation would be resorted to.

ed upon in this connection. Some 2,500 or 3,000 guerillas were to be thrown into the border counties, and were to assume the character of refugees seeking employment. Being armed, they were secretly to destroy Government property wherever practica-ble, to control the elections by force, prevent enlist-

ury notes for use within our lines, and that these are probably most frequently procured through the

ry Ann Pitman, believed to be a true and faithful witness, states that Forrest of the rebel army at one time exhibited to her a letter to himself from a prominent rebel sympathizer and member of the order in Washington, D. C., in which it was set forth that the sum of \$20,000 in "greenbacks" had actually been forwarded by him to the rebel Govern-

8. Destruction of Government Property.—There is no doubt that large quantities of Government property have been burned or otherwise destroyed by the agents of the order in different localities. At Louisville, in the case of the steamer Taylor, and on the Mississippi river, steamers belonging to the United States have been burned at the wharves, and generally when loaded with Government stores. Shortly before the airest of Bowles, the senior of the major generals of the order in Indiana, he had been engaged in the preparation of "Greek fire," which was to be found serviceable in the destruction of public property. It was generally understood in the councils of the order, in the State of Kentucky, that they were to be compensated for such destruction by the ment at Richmond. nent at Richmond.

**Destruction of Government Property.—There is lows:

cils of the order, in the State of Kentucky, that they were to be compensated for such destruction by the rebel Government, by receiving a commission of ten per cent. of the value of the property so destroyed, and that this value was to be derived from the estimate of the loss made in each case by Northern newspapers.

9. Destruction of Private Property and Persecution of Union Men.—It is reported by General Carrington that the full development of the order in Indiana was followed by "a state of terrorism" among the Union residents of "portions of Brown, Morgan, Johnson, Rush, Clay, Sullivan, Bartholomew, Hendricks, and other counties" in that State: mew, Hendricks, and other counties" in that State; that from some localities they were driven away alter together; that in others their barns, hay, and wheat ricks were burned; and that many persons, under their effects at a sacrifice, and removed to other places. At one time in Brown county, the members places. At one time in Brown county, the members of the order openly threatened the lives of all "Abo-

places. At one time in Brown county, the members of the order openly threatened the lives of all "Abolitionists" who refused to sign a peace memorial which they had prepared and addressed to Congress. In Missouri, also, similar outrages, committed upon the property of loyal citizens, are attributable, in a great degree, to the secret order.

In this connection, the outbreak of the miners in the coal districts of eastern Pennsylvania, in the autumn of last year, may be appropriately referred to. It was fully shown in the testimony adduced, upon the trials of these insurgents, who were guilty of the destruction of property and numerous acts of violence, as well as murder, that they were gener-

of Price, was arrested while in the act of transporting a box of forty revolvers by railroad, to a guerilla camp in the interior of the State. Medical stores in large quantities were also, by the aid of the order, furnished to the enemy; and a surgeon in Louisville is mentioned as having made \$75,000 by smuggling "medicines" through the lines of our army. Supplies were in some cases conveyed to the enemy through the medium of professed loyalists, who, having received permits for that purpose from the United States military authorities, would forward their goods, as if for ordinary purposes of trade, to a certain point near the rebel lines, where by the contain point near the rebel lines, where by the contain point near the rebel lines, would be enabled States military authorities, would forward their goods, as if for ordinary purposes of trade, to a certain point near the rebel lines, where by the connivance of the owners, the enemy would be enabled invance of the owners, the enemy would be enabled in that this proposition was coolly considered, and finally rejected, not because of its fiendish characters.

means of steam-tugs means to be taken in Missouri, and was it or result in the permanent occupation of the State.

This plan has long occupied the minds of members of the order, and has been continually discussed by them in their lodges. A rising somewhat of the character described was intended to have taken place in the spring of this year, simultaneously with an in the spring of this year, simultaneously with an increase of the order approaching the mind significant wholesale in the spring of the order. To kill officers and soldiers "when ever it can be done by steadth," as well as loyal citizens when considered important or influential persons; and she adds, that while at Memphis, during the past summer, she when the spring of the order.

was anticipated to take place about July 4, and with this the order was to co-operate. A speech to be made by Vallandigham at the Chicago Convention was, it is said, to be the signal for the rising; but the postponement of the Convention, as well as the failure of the rebel armies to engage in the anticipated movement, again operated to disturb the schemes of the order. During the summer, however, the grand plan of action above set forth has been more than ever discussed throughout the order, and der in their zeal to commend themselves as ful allies to their fellow-conspirators at the South.

11. Establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy
—In concluding this review of some of the princi

—In concluding this review of some of the principal specific purposes of the order, it remains only to remark upon a further design of many of its leading members, the accomplishment of which they are represented as having deeply at heart. Hating New England, and jealous of her influence and resources, and claiming that the interests of the West and South, naturally connected as they are through the Mississippi valley, are identical, and actuated further by an intensely revolutionary spirit, as well as an unbridled and unprincipled ambition, these men ther by an intensely revolutionary spirit, as well as an unbridled and unprincipled ambition, these men have made the establishment of a Western or North-western Confederacy, in alliance with the South, the grand aim and end of all their plotting and conspir-ing. It is with this steadily in prospect that they are constantly seeking to produce discontent, disor-ganization, and civil disorder at the North. With this view, they gloat over every reverse of the armies of the Union, and desire that the rebel-It is, however, the inability of the public enemy, in the now declining days of the rebellion, to initiate the desired movements which has prevented the order from engaging in open warfare; and it has lately been seriously considered in their councils, whether they should not proceed with their revolt, relying alone upon the guerilla bands of Syphert, Jesse, and others, for support and assistance.

With these guerillas the order has always most readily acted along the border. The latter, in cases a close and permanent alliance. Futile and extravthem, have frequently retaliated by seizing prominent Union citizens, and holding them as hostages for the release of their allies. At other times our Government has been officially notified by the rebel authorities that if the members of the order captured were not treated by us as ordinary prisoners of the were not treated by us as ordinary prisoners of the will take their own State out of the Union, and recently the secret conspirators and procedure favorable and scheme deliberated upon in the lodges of the order, but it is openly proclaimed. Members of the Indiana Legislature, even, have publicly announced it, and avowed that their own State out of the Union, and recently described by the secret conspirators and procedure favorite subject of thought and discussion. Not only is this scheme deliberated upon in the lodges of the order, but it is openly proclaimed. Members of the Indiana Legislature, even, have publicly announced it, and avowed that the procedure of the Union, and recently an account of the Union, and recently account of the Union, and account of the Union, and account of the Union, and account of the Union of t war, retaliation would be resorted to.

An atrocious plan of concert between members of the order in Indiana and certain guerilla bands of Kentucky, agreed upon last spring, may be remarked upon in this connection. Some 2,500 or 3,000 duerillas were to be thrown into the border countries. outlaws, who also assured their prisoner that in the event of such establishment, there would be "a greater rebellion than ever!

Lastly, it is claimed that the new Confederacy is Lastly, it is claimed that the new Confederacy is ble, to control the elections by force, prevent enlistments, aid deserters, and stir up strile between the civil and military authorities.

A singular feature of the raids of the enemy remains only to be adverted to, viz.: that the others conducting these raids are furnished by the rebel Government with quantities of United States Treasardent and utter sympathy therewith which is the life and inspiration of the secret order.

VIII -THE WITNESSES AND THEIR TESTIMONY The facts detailed in the present report have been derived from a great variety of dissimilar sources, but all the witnesses, however different their situations, concur so pointedly in their testi-mony, that the evidence which has been furnished of the facts must be regarded as of the most reliable character.

The principal witnesses may be classified as fol-

Kentucky, as to be appointed grand secretary for they the latter State, a position the most favorable for obtaining information of the plans of these traitors

5. Members of the order, who, upon a fall guaintance with its principles, have been a quaintance with its principles, have been a by its infamous designs, and have voluntar doned it, freely making known their expe doned it, freely making known their ex-our military authorities.—In this class ma-the female witness, Mary Ann Pitman, w-in arrest at the period of her disclosures, dueed to make them for the reason that, duced to make them for the reason that, as she as "at the last meeting which I attended, they pas an order which I consider as utterly stroious an order which I consider as utterly stroious more to do with them." This woman was atter to the command of the rebel Forrest, as an off, under the name of "Licutenant Rawler." because her sex afforded her unusual facilities. crossing our lines, she was often e ritory, and, as a member of the order, was me extensively acquainted with other members her the Northern and Southern sections. Her testing is thus peculiarly valuable, and being a penal intelligence, and force of characteristics. is thus pecuniarity vatuable, and being a unusual intelligence and force of char statements are succinct, pointed, and They are also especially useful as fully cor those of other witnesses regarded as r worthy

6. Officers of the order of high rank, who h been prompted to present confessions, in detailed, in regard to the order and their. detailed, in regard to the order and their consecu-with it. The principals of these are Hunt, Dun, and Smith, grand commander, deputy grand con-mander, and grand secretary of the order in Manager, and grand secretary mander, and grand secretary of the order in Me-souri, to whose statements frequent reference in been made. These confessions, though in smale-gree guarded and disingenuous, have furnished at the Government much valuable information in n the Government much variance information is negard to the secret operations of the order, especially in Missouri, the affiliation of its leaders with Price &c. It is to be noted that Dunn makes the state ment in common with other witnesses that, in entering the order, he was quite ignorant of its true purposes. He says: "I did not become a member ouderstandingly; the initiatory step was taken in the dark, without reflection and without knowledge."

dark, without reflection and without knowledge."

7. Deserters from our army who, upon being apprehended, confessed that they had been induced and assisted to desert by members of the order. It was, indeed, principally from these confessions that the existence of the secret treasonable organization of the K. G. C. was first discovered in Indiana year 1862. 8. Writers of anonymous co 8. Writers of anonymous communications, address ed to heads of departments or provost marshals, disclosing facts corroborative of other more important.

9. The witnesses before the grand jury at ludin apolis, in 1863, when the order was formally persented as a treasonable organization, and these wise testimony has been introduced upon the recenting of Dodd.

It need only be added that a most satisfactory of the credibility and weight of much of the evident which has been furnished is afforded by the print which has been furnished is anorded by the prince testimony in regard to the character and intention of the order, which is found in its national and Sun constitutions and its ritual. Indeed, the statement of the various witnesses are but presentations of the various witnesses are but presentations of the principles therein set forth.

In concluding this review, it remains only to the statement of the consequences and results of the principles.

that a constant reference has been made to the ch that a constant reference has been made to the eab-orate official reports, in regard to the order, of Re-adier General Carrington, commanding District Indiana, and of Col. Sanderson, Provest Markel General of the Department of Missouri. The gent mass of the testimony upon the subject of the conspiracy has been furnished by these offin latter acting under the orders of Major General Rosecrans, and the former co-operating, under disstructions of the Secretary of War, with Major General Rushvides Control No. General Burbridge, commanding District of Ke tucky, as well as with Governor Morton, of Indian who, though at one time greatly embarrassed, by Legislature strongly tainted with disloyalty, in h efforts to repress the domestic enemy, has at a seen his State relieved from the danger of a c

ar. But, although the treason of the order has be thoroughly exposed, and although its capacity for fatal mischief has, by means of the arrest of its leaf fatal mischief has, oy means or an enter vigoro ers, the seizure of its arms, and the other vigoro means which have been pursued, been seriously is paired, it is still busied with its secret plottin gainst the Government, and with its perfidious designs in aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have recently issued new signs and passwords and its members assert that foul means will be used to prevent the success of the Administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended result the success of the Administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended result the success of the Administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended result the success of the Administration at the coming election. the event of the re-election of President Lincoln

In the presence of the rebellion and thissecret or der—which is but its echo and faithful ally—we can not but be amazed at the utter and wide-spread profligacy, personal and political, which these more ents against the Government disclose. men engaged in them, after casting aside their alle-giance, seem to have trodden under foot every sentent of honor and every restrainst of law, hom and Rome from the sinks of her demoralization pe duced but one Cataline; and yet, as events prot there has arisen together in our land an entire bro of such traitors, all animated by the same parri spirit, and all struggling with the same release this extraordinary phenomenon—not paralleled, is believed, in the world's history—there can be in one explanation, and all these streams of crimes may well be traced to its use common fountain. So fiercely intolerant and in-perious was the temper engendered by slaver, tin when the Southern people, after baving of the national councils for half a centry, were at an election, their leaders turned upon the nent with the insolent fury with which the rnment with the insolent fury would have drawn their revolvers on a slave in one of their negro quarte ontinued since to pro the barbarisms and atrocities naturally and s rily inspired by the infernal institution in when terests they are sacrificing alike themselve and its country. Many of these conspirators, as a w known, were fed, clothed, and educated at the pense of the nation, and were loaded with its ors at the very moment they struck at its lethe horrible criminality of a son stabbing the of his own mother while impressing kisser cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the States, who so completely fraternize with these tspirators, and whose machinations are now usus ed, it is as clearly the duty of the Administration to prosecute and punish as it is its duty to gate the rebels who are openly in arms ago Government. In the performance of this day, entitled to expect, and will doubles receive zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, in combine the in crushing the truculent foe ambushed haunts of this secret order, should rival is o and faithfulness the armies which are so noon taining our flag on the battle-fields of the South.

Respectfully submitted. J. HOLT, Judge Advocate Genera

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, of In DAY, the 10th day of November next, spin pic-viously disposed of at private sale, the valuable from its longing to the undersigned, situated in WEST GLOUGE TER. Said farm contains

SEVEN ACRES OF WOODLAND, very thrifty hard wood, snitable for ship timber, and stocks, or cord wood; also, TWO OR MORE ACRES

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, TWO-STORY SHOE SHOP and a good-sized Stable thereon; —A FINE ORGAN, containing the choicest apple, pear, peach and deri-rece; also, grapes, currants and other small fruit. Sail and a good-sized Stable thereon;—A FINE Understaining the choicest apple, pear, peach as derived in the stable, grapes, currants and other small fruit. Sai trees; also, grapes, currants and other small fruit. Sai farm is known as the HOVEY FARM, and is bridged four town and county roads, called Essex, Lizeda, Sai for and Haskell streets. A small creek runs through the ner and Haskell streets. A small creek runs through the farm, where sait water ebbs and flows. A stage that from Gloucester Harbor, daily, passes by the premist from Gloucester Harbor, daily, passes by the premist where the timber can be saved in any shape dained where the timber can be saved in any shape dained by the skillful sawyer, JONATHAN RIGOS; and is which three minutes' walk of the Bos Rock on Mrs. Rigos) form which and hand the Rocky Mountain, (se called,) from which and he and the Rocky Mountain, (se called,) from which and in the stable of the said of t

ster, Oct. 20. E. M. BANNISTER,

PORTRAIT PAINTER ROOM 85, STUDIO BUILDING, THEMONT STREET, BOSTON.